Daily Report

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FBIS-EEU-91-136 *16 July 1991*

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Alia Receives Occidental Petroleum Official

AU1607093391 Tirana ATA in English 0805 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, June 16 (ATA)—The President of the Republic of Albania, Ramiz Alia, received David Martin, president of the research and exploitation of the U.S. "Occidental Petroleum" oil firm on July 15.

Wishing him welcome, the president voiced the pleasure that "Occidental Petroleum" is realising the contract of which he had talked with Dr. Armand Hammer in New York last year. The president underscored the readiness to consolidate the relations and further cooperation between various American firms and their anologues in Albania. He wished the oil research in the sea yields results as soon as possible.

On his part, David Martin thanked for the warm reception and expressed the satisfaction over his first visit in Albania. We, he said, are ready to start workings right now and added the signing of the agreement on July 16 will materialise this cooperation.

The reception passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Council of Ministers Examines State Budget

AU1607090991 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 16 (ATA)—The meeting of the Council of Ministers convened on July 15, 1991. In this meeting the Council of Ministers examined the situation of the state budget as well as the measures to be adopted by the government to maintain its balance. It was stressed that in the extraordinary recent circumstances, due to the non-realization of the economic and financial indexes and losses over the plan in economy, which have brought about non- realization of the incomes, as a road to avoid the unbalancement of the budget, the further reduction of budgetary expenses, investments, administrative expenses etc., was defined. To this the Council of Ministers adopted the decision "on the reduction of budgetary expenses".

The decision "on the covering of expenses of the financial police and customs department" foresees the augmentation of the budgetary funds for these two institutions.

In continuation the Council of Ministers examined a series of problems related to the next school year. In the same framework the decision "on the re-organisation and restructuring of some higher schools" determined the division on the actual Tirana University into two higher educational institutions: the Tirana University and the Polytechnic University. The meeting decided the reorganization of the Study and Design Institute No.1 in Tirana.

The Council of Ministers decided the creation of the Albanian-French joint venture "Alb-Ducros," which will operate in the field of food industry, the processing of medicinal herbs etc.

Through a special decision, the government decided also to treat the quartz upgrading workers equally with the workers of the copper, chrome and foundry workers.

Ecological Party Meets With Macedonian Party

AU1507145691 Tirana ATA in English 0924 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 15 (ATA)—The Ecological Party of Albania organised a meeting with representatives of the Party for Democratic Prosperity of Macedonia on July 14 at the Hotel Dajti. The talks conducted by the chairman of the Ecological Party of Albania, Namik Hoti, and the secretary general of this party, Izmini Mece, with the chairman of the Party for Democratic Prosperity of Macedonia, Nevzat Haliii, and the deputy to the Assembly of Macedonia, Hasan Jashari, treated important issues related to the Albanians in Macedonia and Cameria. Likewise, the talks covered a number of other questions that have to do with the relations between the two parties. Bearing in mind the difficulties our people are experiencing, the chairman of the Party for Democratic Prosperity of Macedonia, Nevzat Halili, pledged that it will help Albania with considerable quantities of food, clothing, medicines, etc.

EC Commission Delegation Received by Kapllani

AU1207162791 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 12 (ATA)—On July 11, Minister of Foreign Affairs Muhamet Kapllani received the delegation of the European Community Commission. He hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations between Albania and the European Community and pointed out that the Albanian Government considers the European Community as one of the most important bodies of the European structure, of special importance in supporting the democratic process in Albania.

Mr. De Lange and Mr. Maslen, who headed the delegation, pointed out that during these days, through intensive meetings, they got acquainted with the country's situation, on which during the next week they will make recommendations to the Group of 24 and the European Community Commission on future cooperation between Albania and the community, as well as on the aid that might be given to it, especially for food products.

On July 11, the delegation of the European Community was received by the minister of foreign economic relations, Ylli Cabiri.

Prior to its departure from our country, conclusive talks were conducted between the Albanian delegation and that of the community on other steps to be undertaken in the future by both parties for achieving relations of cooperation.

The delegation of the European Community left our country on July 11.

Assembly's Perpali Received by Italian Colleague

AU1607070891 Tirana ATA in English 1754 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 15 (ATA)— On July 15, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the parliament of Italy, Flaminio Piccoli, received in a private meeting the deputy chairman of the People's Assembly of the Republic of Albania, Lush Perpali, who is in Italy at the invitation of the commune of Brindisi and of the section of the Leftist Democratic Party of Puglia. They exchanged views on the possibilities for the development of relations between the two parliaments and, on this occasion, Piccoli expressed the desire to make another visit to our country at a suitable time during September or October. He also expressed the readiness of Italian parliament to make its contribution to the development of relations between the two parliaments and even further, between the two countries, particularly in the field of the economy. Later, discussing the international situation, Piccoli brought up and praised Albania's positive steps in the international arena. He cited the positive values of Albania as a participant in the initiative of the Adriatic and stressed that Italian public opinion has had high regard for Albania's relations with the United States. Further on, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Italian parliament dwelt on the situation in Yugoslavia saying that its grave situation is a result of the chauvinistic policy of Serbia's chieftains who have supported the idea of big Serbia .

All the current political forces in Europe, he said, have concentrated their efforts on avoiding a civil war which would be a catastrophe, not only for Yugoslavia but also beyond, in the Balkans and Europe. Piccoli dwelt particularly on the protection of the legitimate rights of the Albanians in Yugoslavia .

Praising the role of President Ramiz Alia in the process of the democratization of life in Albania, he asked the deputy chairman of the People's Assembly to convey to him his friendly greetings.

After expressing thanks for the warm meeting and the realistic talk, the deputy chairman of the People's Assembly, Lush Perpali, added: I am taking advantage of the opportunity to convey to you the greetings of our president, Ramiz Alia, and to say to you that we welcome your visit to our parliament at a time you deem proper. This would be another step in the development of relations between the two parliaments. Lush Perpali pointed out that he has high regard for the role Mr. Piccoli has played in the development of relations between the two parliaments, and between the two countries, in general, by realistically conveying to Italian public opinion the positive developments in Albania. Then he dwelt on the indispensible need to expand these relations in the economic field where Italian investments would contribute to the further development of the processes of privatization of the economy in our country.

Then he spoke on the situation in Yugoslavia and the dangers it poses for the Albanians living in their territories. He voiced the conviction that the stand of Albania on the question of the Albanians in Yugoslavia in the international arena will also enjoy the support of the Italian parliament.

Lush Perpali was accompanied in this meeting by Dashnor Dervishi, Albanian ambassador in Rome.

Sofia Mayor Attacked; Mounting Tension in Country

AU1607091491 Sofia BTA in English 0727 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 16 (BTA)—After the Coordinating Council of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) expelled from its meeting Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party and mayor of Sofia, he was beaten up in the street by outraged supporters of the striking MP's. Eyewitnesses say that the mayor was attacked by unidentified persons and was rescued by a police car.

The spokesman for the Green Party, Mr. Ivan Gorinov, who accompanied the mayor, was also assaulted. According to the City Police Department, a policeman who tried to defend Mr. Karakachanov was also beaten. The policeman was taken to hospital. One unidentified person drew a gun to protect the mayor. Later on he did not offer resistance when the pistol was seized from him, a police colonel said. The identity of the gun-toter could not be established.

Alarmed at the mounting tensions in the capital and around the country, the government held an eight-hour meeting yesterday, and late last night the press centre of the Council of Ministers announced that the cabinet took a unanimous decision on the strict observance of the constitution and the laws. Today the prime minister will present a government declaration to the parliamentary political forces. The Council of Ministers calls on the population to observe law and order. The ministers were also familiarized with the videotapes of the incident involving MP's and the police on July 12.

This morning the situation in the capital city is calm. The hunger strikers spent a comparatively peaceful night, their doctor reported early this morning.

Hunger Strikes Continue, More Begin

AU1507184191 Sofia BTA in English 1802 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—This afternoon President Zhelyu Zhelev met with leaders of the political forces to discuss the demands of the MP's on strike.

After the meeting President Zhelyu Zhelev and UDF [Union of Democratic Forces] leader Filip Dimitrov went to see the strikers.

According to a well-informed source, there will probably not be a second oath. This is one of the demands raised by the strikers.

The hunger strike of MP's of the Union of Democratic Forces is continuing. They went on strike last Wednesday. Physicians say their state of health is declining. Today Ventsislav Medarski and Dimitur Kumanov were hospitalized.

As the health of the strikers is deteriorating, today the National Coordinating Council of the UDF addressed an appeal to the Bureau of parliament, the president and the government, demanding parliamentary elections on September 29, a referendum on the Constitution and a revocation of the second oath.

Three citizens of Varna started a relay hunger strike today in support of the striking MP's in Sofia. It is their desire to turn the protest into a nationwide movement for a referendum. UDF activists in Sliven also went on a relay hunger strike today. Signatures are being collected in support of the strikers' demands.

There were protests in Razgrad too.

Mr. Metodi Nedyalkov, MP of the parliamentary Bulgarian Agrarian Party (United), went on hunger strike in support of the Constitution.

At a press conference the Chairman of the National Assembly, Academicain Nikolay Todorov, explained that under the provisional clauses of the Constitution it is to be promulgated by the Chairman of parliament and not by the president.

The Program Council of Bulgarian Television issued a special declaration insisting on the immediate resignation of Mr. Ognyan Saparev, chairman of Bulgarian Television. The declaration was signed by 21 directors heading all major units of the the National Television. Mr. Saparev is accused of being incompetent and helpless.

A meeting rallied in front of the building of the National Television demanded the resignations of Mr. Saparev, of Interior Minister Khristo Danov and of Sofia's Mayor Aleksandur Karakachanov.

The resignation of the minister of the interior has been persistently demanded because of the special forces' violence against the MP's on strike last Friday. Today his resignation was demanded by the National Coordinating Council of the UDF and by the parliamentary group of the UDF-National Movement. Mr. Danov got support from the independent professional organization of Bulgarian police, which came out with a special declaration. The organization's sections declared a "protest alert for effective trade union action in support of Minister Danov."

Today the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party announced that a meeting in support of the Constitution will be held on Wednesday.

As of July 16, 1991, in result of the three-fold rise in the price of flour, the Khlebni Izdeliya Company in Sofia will sell the three basic types of bread at new prices: 2.50 leva, 3.00 leva and 3.80 leva, the old prices being respectively 1.50 leva, 1.80 leva and 2.20 leva.

Reaction to Zhelev Meeting With Hunger Strikers

AU1507071291 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (bta)—"It all rests with the president now," said Mr. Aleksandur Yanchulev, MP from the parliamentary SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] - National Movement after the meeting of President Zhelyu Zhelev with hunger-striking MP's in their camp today.

Answering a question of the BTA, Mr. Yanchulev expressed satisfaction with the talks between the MP's and the president. They grounded their demands in detail. According to Mr. Yanchulev, a parliamentary decision to subject the Constitution to a referendum, even under the next National Assembly, i.e. after the elections, would be taken by the strikers as a fulfillment of their major demand. They will not give up, however, the demand for the revocation of parliament's decision that MP's should take an oath to the new Constitution.

Mr. Yanchulev, who is among the strikers, was moderately optimistic about the positive outcome of the crisis, against the background of a reportedly "toughening" stand of the BSP [Bulgarian Socialist Party], which today categorically rejected any possible reconsideration of parliament's decision for a second oath.

"We assured Dr. Zhelev that the hunger strike will hold out to the last, even if it costs us our lives," Mr. Georgi Markov, one of the MP's on strike, told the BTA after the meeting to which the press had not been admitted. He was glad that the president was familiarized with the strikers' demands and arguments. The strikers insist that the new parliamentary elections be scheduled by a presidential decree, Mr. Markov explained.

According to Mr. Markov, the meaning of the strike is to show that there is a true opposition in Bulgaria. He said that in case of a fatal outcome for any of the strikers "nothing can save the Socialists, they will be swept away."

During his visit to the strikers' camp President Zhelev was familiarized with the demands of the miners from a company extracting uranium, gold and other precious metals. They are also on strike and have come to express their solidarity with the MP's on strike. The president was greeted with chants "SDS" by a crowd of Sofianites around the strikers'camp in the centre of Sofia.

The leaders of the BSP (Aleksandur Lilov), the SDS (Filip Dimitrov) and the BSDP [Bulgarian Social Democratic Party] (Petur Dertliev) refused to comment for the BTA on the results of their meetings with President Zhelev today. The spokesman for the president, Mr. Valentin Stoyanov, said that today's talks with the head of state with the leaders of the political forces were within the regular consultations on the course of the political processes.

Cabinet Ministers Meet With Hunger Strikers

AU1607110391 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Telephone interview with Nikolay Fatinski, deputy on hunger strike, by Petko Georgiev—live]

[Text] [Georgiev] We have just established telephone contact with the camp of the deputies on hunger strike. Deputy Nikolay Fakinski is on the phone.

[Fatinski] At this moment an extremely useful meeting is taking place between the deputies of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] and our ministers—Ludzhev, Kostov, and Pushkarov—which makes us particularly proud of having such distinguished political figures in the cabinet.

It appeared from the thoughts and opinions we shared that all institutions of state power are paying attention to our justified demands. We are particularly pleased by the positive attitude shown to us by the president and the government, which have shown human understanding for our argument and concern for our state of health.

We can say that the understanding for our demands is likely to become a guarantee for their implementation. As far as our contacts with Metodi Nedyalkov [deputy who is on counterstrike in support of the Constitution] I can say the following: On the one hand Metodi Nedyalkov is no longer a deputy from the SDS, he is the deputy of another organization, as a result of which we have no political contacts with him. We are trying to understand the motivations for his strike, and they seem to be rather unserious to us, because they simply serve alien interests and contribute to an escalation of the situation. I do not know whether Nedyalkov himself is aware of it or not.

This is all I can tell you for the time being. I am a great optimist regarding the turn that events might take today. If you ask about my own state of health, it is always the same, I feel well. However, as far as the state of health of the other deputies on strike is concerned, I am very concerned that for some of them it has reached a critical stage, therefore I continuously appeal to the political forces while they are discussing the situation that they should respect our very just and honest political demands. I also constantly draw attention to the strikers: The women and the deputies who are over 55 are risking very much in this strike because it may involve very serious consequences for them. [Words indistinct] We call for a sensible outcome of our political strike.

SDS National Council Statement on Hunger Strike

AU1507141291 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] At Bulgarian Radio we have received the address of the National Coordinating Council of the Union of

Democratic Forces [SDS] to parliament, the president, and the Council of Ministers. It states: The National Coordinating Council supports the stand of the MP's on hunger strike and because of the deteriorating state of their health and in view of their justified demands insists that: The Grand National Assembly establish that the MP's who have already taken an oath should not have to take a second one; parliamentary elections be fixed for the 29 September 1991; and a decision be made for a referendum to be held to sanction the new Constitution. In such a way, government institutions in the Republic of Bulgaria will show a humane attitude to those on hunger strike and wise government conduct, reads the address signed by the chairman of the SDS National Coordinating Council, Mr. Filip Dimitrov.

Prosecutor Complains About Law, Order Breaches

AU1507175991 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 11 Jul 91 p 1

[DUMA PRESS report: "Chief Prosecutor Proposes Measures Against Law and Order Offenders"]

[Text] Martin Gunev, chief prosecutor of the Republic, expressed his concern about the increased tension in Sofia and all over the country. In a letter to Minister of Internal Affairs Danov and to Sofia's Mayor Karakachanov, Martin Gunev mentions the possibility that in the coming days certain organizations and movements are likely to engage in actions incompatible with the current legislation if their demand to hold a referendum on the Constitution is not accepted.

The chief prosecutor proposes to the chairman of the Sofia City Municipal Council's Executive Committee on the basis of the Law on Rallies, Public Meetings, and Demonstrations to cancel demonstrations not organized in compliance with the current legislation. The Ministry of Internal Affairs services should restore order if the citizens refuse to disperse immediately. If other actions, not related to the Law on Rallies, Public Meetings, and Demonstrations should occur, law and order should be restored by the Ministry of Internal Affairs services on the basis of the Law on the Milita, the chief prosecutor writes.

He points out in his letter that in case of sit-ins the Ministry of Internal Affairs services are allowed to restore law and order at the request of the relevant authorized officials.

According to an announcement issued yesterday, the Ministry of Internal Affairs urges the citizens not to give in to provocations and to refraim participating in unauthorized demonstrations.

Rakovski Officers Legion Supports Law and Order

AU1507170391 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] We have just been given a declaration by the Bulgarian Rakovski Officers Legion that reads as follows:

A carefully organized campaign for the destabilization of social peace in our country is underway. Certain forces that are serving alien interests, in our view, are openly attacking the foundations of our parliamentary democracy, with the aim of discrediting the legitimate state institutions.

The Bulgarian Rakovski Officers Legion declares its intention to protect social peace, sparing no effort and using all available legal means.

We call on all members and supporters of the legion, on the officers and sergeants of the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We urge all decent Bulgarians to support our efforts that are devoted to preventing our country from collapsing and being precipitated into the abyss of civic disorder.

SDS Developments Reported, Split Confirmed

AU1507174091 Sofia BTA in English 1552 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—Today the National Council of the opposition Union of Democratic Forces (UDF) passed a resolution which calls on the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Khristo Danov, to resign, after some of the MP's who are on hunger strike got beaten on Friday, the day when the new Constitution was passed. The National Coordinating Council decided to withdraw Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, leader of the Green Party, from the post of mayor of Sofia, nominating Mr. Khristo Dimov for the post.

At a press conference today UDF leader Mr. Filip Dimitrov described as inadmissible the statement Mr. Danov made on the National Radio in which he approved the actions of the security forces. On Friday a cordon of policemen did not allow hunger-striking MP's to go to protesting students. "We do not accept Mr. Danov's explanation that the cordon represents the law," said Mr. Mikhail Nedelchev, UDF spokesman. According to him, the special units had acted under a special order, which contravenes all previous practice of the police. Mr. Nedelchev also said that "this was an intentionally provoked precedent."

As the health of hunger-strikers is deteriorating, the National Coordinating Council passed an address to the Bureau of parliament, the president and the government in which it is insisted that parliamentary elections be scheduled for September 29, that the Constitution be subjected to a referendum and that parliament decide that MP's need not take a second oath. The supreme

leadership of the UDF adopted the address after considering the demands raised by the MP's who are on hunger strike.

At the hunger-strikers' request, President Zhelyu Zhelev is to meet with representatives of the political forces this afternoon.

A well-informed source told BTA that UDF leader Filip Dimitrov intends to resign from his post. Mr. Dimitrov explained that he would not raise that question before the end of the hunger strike. Any attempt to take unfair advantage of the threat the lives of the MP's on strike are exposed to might precipitate his decision, he said.

Today the Coordinating Council discussed the problem of the MP's of the UDF who signed the Constitution. It was decided that the parties and organizations in the UDF should nominate representatives to the Coordinating Council, who have not signed the Constitution. The representative of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party (BSDP) left the session of the council. The representatives of the Green Party and the Federation of Democracy Clubs voted against the resolution.

"We've been driven out of the UDF," the leader of the Green Party, Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov, said later. He added that in actual fact the UDF is split.

The leader of the Greens also said that today the National Coordinating Council rejected the proposal of the BSDP, the Green Party, the Federation of Democracy Clubs and the Ecoglasnost Political Club, which last week signed a pre-election agreement, to discuss the possibility of other UDF parties and organizations' joining the agreement.

"Anyway, we shall once again hold out a hand by letting our colleagues take a clear stand on the agreement by July 20," Mr. Aleksandur Karakachanov said. The Greens confirmed once again their position that despite the conflicts in the UDF, "the union can still carry out a common election campaign, even if within the framework of different platforms: UDF-Liberal Platform, UDF-Center and UDF-National Movement.

Dimitrov Denies Intentions of Resigning

AU1507164491 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Interview with Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the Union of Democratic Forces Coordinating Council, in Aleksandur Nevski Square, by Velichko Konakchiev in the studio—live]

[Text] [Konakchiev] I am beginning with a news item I just received. President Zhelev is in Aleksandur Nevski Square, in the park near the Unknown Soldier's Monument. I presume that he is talking to the deputies who are on hunger strike. Mr. Filip Dimitrov, leader of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] National Coordinating Council and Dr. Konstantin Trenchev, leader of the Podkrepa Labor Confederation, are also there.

Today Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the SDS Coordinating Council, reportedly declared that he is seriously considering the possibility of resigning. This was reported to BTA by a well-informed source.

Mr. Dimitrov explained that he does not intend to raise this question before the end of the deputies' hunger strike.

The leader of the SDS Coordinating Council nevertheless pointed out that if someone should try to speculate with the danger threatening the lives of the deputies who are on hunger strike, this might accelerate his decision to resign.

Let us now listen to Mr. Filip Dimitrov, who is standing in the square near the Monument of the Unknown Soldier and ready to answer our questions. Mr. Dimitrov, how do you do, I am bursting in with the blunt question of whether you are ready to confirm the information that just leaked from BTA concerning your intentions to resign?

[Dimitrov] Look here, I have never handed in my resignation. Another question is that every politician who has any self-respect (?should always be ready to do so if necessary), but this is quite a different matter, but for the time being I have not resigned, and I have not decided to do so.

[Konakchiev] However, what makes you consider this question, what makes you reflect about such intentions in the future?

[Dimitrov] I cannot talk about the future, because it depends on how things will develop further. For the time being, I have not resigned, and I hope that with the help of God I will not be forced to do so.

[Konakchiev] Mr. Dimitrov, what made President Zhelyu Zhelev come to talk to the deputies on strike?

[Dimitrov] I presume that he was prompted by his concern about the fate of the deputies on hunger strike and by his desire to find a solution for the situation.

[Konakchiev] How did you greet him, how did the people welcome him?

[Dimitrov] With ovations.

[Konakchiev] I have no doubt.

Credentials Commission Denies Elections Rigged

AU1207182491 Sofia BTA in English 1621 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA)—The Grand National Assembly assessed the work of the Central Electoral Commission as good, and last year's elections monitored

by foreign observers as democratic, free and fair, a declaration by 29 members of the Commission of Inquiry in the elections states. The commission held an inquiry into the lawfulness of the elections which showed that 408 out of 409 MP's were elected without considerable breaches of the electoral law which might have influenced the outcome.

According to the declaration, everyone who advances hypotheses on election-rigging should know that information and access to the original documents is granted solely by the Credentials Commission and only in the building of parliament. The Credentials Commission has been giving access to the original documents for official use only. This is why any claims that the elections had been rigged are mere speculation. The Credentials Commission is subordinate solely to the General Assembly of the Deputies. Senior officials cannot influence decisions taken by the Credentials Commission.

The Credentials Commission describes the "latest revelations" by experts of the Union of Democratic Forces as a sequel of an ignominious campaign conducted by the 39 MP's who boycotted parliament. This campaign is intended to have the draft constitution turned down, the Grand National Assembly dissolved, the political situation and the legitimately elected state bodies destabilized, the declaration states.

BSP Reform Groups Discuss Election Campaign

AU1507182791 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 12 Jul 91 p 1

[Dora Chichkova report: "Bulgarian Socialist Party Reformers Reflect on Common Strategy For Elections"]

[Text] The reform movements within the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] will try to work out a common stand for the party's election platform and for its participation in the elections. At two meetings held over the last week representatives of the Alternative Socialist Association [ASO], of the "Road to Europe" Movement, of Demos, and of the Movement for Radical Change agreed to do so after each movement has submitted its own stand. Deputies of both groups within the BSP legislative group also participated in the discussions.

The common stand will presumably not have the nature of an alternative party platform. It will more clearly reflect the views of the reformers, who assume that the "official platform" will be broad enough to satisfy the tastes of all BSP members.

The ideological movements within the party do not share the same opinions on the election system. According to the Demos Coordinating Council, the proportional system with preferential lists of candidates, a BSP preferential list included, is the most appropriate election system. Miroslav Popov from the "Road to Europe" Movement insists that only a majority system is likely to give a chance of winning legislative seats to independent candidates and to new parties and organizations. The Coordinating Council of the "Road to Europe" Movement as a whole pefers a mixed system, but proposes a compromise—namely that the proportional system should be introduced in the case of a large number of election districts, which essentially is close to the majority system.

Government Discusses Radioactive Waste Problems

AU1507181991 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—Today the Council of Ministers considered the problem of radioactive waste disposal at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant. The project, providing a lasting solution to the problem, will be financed with the first tranche of the technological innovation loan granted by the World Bank. The realization of the project will probably cost about 11 million dollars.

Three foreign companies are competing for the construction of the project which envisages a full process of treating all kinds of waste: solid, liquid, oils, etc.

By the end of the month a special commission set up with the Council of Ministers will select one of the submitted offers. It is expected that the construction of the project will be completed in a year's time.

Further Goods To Be Exported to USSR in 1991

AU1507123191 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 12 Jul 91 p 1

[DUMA Press report]

[Text] At a news conference held at the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations in Sofia on 11 July, it was announced that, in addition to the lists of goods included in the goods exchange, goods valued at almost $400 million will be sold on the Soviet market before the end of the year.

At the moment the agreements are still being examined by the experts.

The additional exports include automatic telephone exchanges and computer equipment valued at $109 million, agricultural equipment for $60 million, and other industrial products valued at $40 million.

It is planned to sell medicines and veterinary drugs in the amount of $160 million. We will also receive $10 million for the sale of 20,000 tonnes of field-grown [polski] tomatoes.

Paparizov, Romania's Fota on Economic Relations

AU1207201991 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Text] Ruse, July 12 (BTA)—Mr. Atanas Paparizov, minister of foreign economic relations of Bulgaria, and

Mr. Constantin Fota, Romania's minister of trade and tourism, expressed their concern about the condition of commercial exchange between the two countries this year. It is far below its last year's level for the same period. The sharp drop in contracts on exchange of engineering manufacture is particularly alarming. To overcome these problems, by the end of August the two countries will assess possibilities to sign a clearing agreement for settlement in U.S. dollars. Most contracts signed this year, estimated at 62 million dollars, envisage delivery of raw and prime materials.

The two ministers expressed their countries' wish to develop further mutually advantageous relations in the conditions of market economy and pon [as received] restructuring. (?Within a month) final negotiations will be on the basis of concrete well-grounded offers [sentence as received]. The two countries believe that companies should intensify barter deals to avoid difficulties in settlements. It was agreed to go into possibilities to grant reciprocal preferential duties under GATT provisions by September 30. Within ten days the two countries will exchange the normative documents regulating their foreign trade regimes. They discussed difficulties which have arisen in determining the annual tariff on the exploitation of the gas-main from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria.

The two ministers pointed out that the Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation should resume its activity in the near future to promote bilateral economic relations at all levels.

Mr. Paparizov assured Mr. Fota of the Bulgarian Government's full support for a joint environmental project concerning the Ruse-Giurgiu region which will be assisted by the European Community through the PHARE [Economic Reconstruction Aid for Poland and Hungary] programme.

Ludzhev, Pushkarov Austria Visit Assessed

AU1207182291 Sofia BTA in English 1605 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Stefan Kozhukarov report]

[Text] Vienna, July 12 (BTA)—"A pro-Bulgarian lobby is being formed in Austria, Deputy Prime Minister Dimitur Ludzhev said about the results of the busy two-day programme of the Bulgarian delegation's visit to Austria.

Mr. Dimitur Ludzhev and Mr. Ivan Pushkarov, minister of industry, trade and services, have had about a dozen meetings with prominent Austrian politicians and representatives of the business circles. Today's meeting with Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky also confirms that Bulgarian-Austrian relations have entered upon a new stage. At the talks, which Mr. Ludzhev described as open and friendly, a number of political and economic problems were discussed.

The two countries share similar positions on the situation in Yugoslavia. Bulgaria and Austria support the right to self-determination of each nation in Yugoslavia, but reject violence as a way of solving the problems there. They stand up for settling the issue through its within the framework of the CSCE process. [sentence as received]

In the sphere of economy the Austrian side expressed readiness to take part in a programme consisting of a package of projects. Chancellor Vranitzky expressed the willingness of his cabinet to broaden Bulgarian-Austrian cooperation. Austria is ready to intercede for Bulgaria's integration with the European Communities and for its admission to the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

A number of current problems of Bulgaria's home policy were also discussed: the passage of the new Constitution, the need for demonopolization, the role of trade unions etc.

Earlier today the Bulgarian delegation met with Austrian Minister of Economic Affairs Mr. Wolfgang Schuessel. They discussed some projects, mainly in the sphere of industry and the chemical industry in particular which concern the future of dozens of enterprises and thousands of workers in Bulgaria. Special attention was paid to marketing the concentrates floatated [as received] at Chelopech, at the uranium and some other mines.

Today Mr. Ludzhev and Mr. Pushkarov had fruitful talks with the Chairman of the Austrian Parliament, Mr. Heinz Fischer, with the Secretary of State, Mr. Peter Jankowitsch, with the governors of two leading Austrian Banks, Creditantstalt-Bankverein and Laenderbank-Exportbank.

11 Jul Federal Assembly Decisions Reviewed

AU1507155291 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

["ha"-signed report: "The Chamber of Nations Escaped Bankruptcy; From the 16th Joint Meeting of Federal Assembly Chambers"]

[Text] Two approved law amendments—on employment and on CTK; consent with the Agreement on Credit Between the EEC and the CSFR; and the ratification of trade accords with Albania, Bulgaria, the DPRK, Hungary, and Poland are the result of yesterday's work of the federal legislature. The House of Nations voted again on the bill on bankruptcy and settlement procedures and approved it.

At the outset of their joint meeting, the houses expressed consent with the Agreement on Credit between the EEC and Czechoslovakia, signed in Brussels in May 1991. Under the agreement, the EC will extend us a loan of 375 million ECU's, which is about $500 million, to reinforce our foreign exchange reserves following the introduction of the koruna's internal convertibility and the liberalization of foreign trade. The gist of the agreement is the EC's commitment to acquire the requisite sum under its own name, by issuing bonds on the financial market, but only after the agreement's ratification. The exact terms of the credit—such as credit interest rates and other costs—will be known only after the EC places the bonds on the market.

The subsequent item on the agenda was an amendment to the law on CTK. The adopted legislation provides for two new subjects—the CSTK [Czech and Slovak Press Agency] in the Czech Republic and the CSTK in the Slovak Republic. The relationship between them and the CSTK, which will be headed by the CSTK general director, will be regulated through separate statutes. The amendment defines the CSTK as the press agency of the CSFR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 12 July on pages 1 and 2 carries a 600-word Alena Borovickova report on the Federal Assembly session. The report specifies that the amendment, which comes into effect on 1 October 1991, provides "for the use of the abbreviation CSTK (instead of CTK) at home as well as abroad."]

The CSFR's trade accords with Albania, Bulgaria, the DPRK, Hungary, and Poland were discussed next. The accords regulate anew our relations with those countries after the termination of accounting in transferable rubles. The accords consistently respect the principles of world trade, with accounting taking place in freely convertible currencies.

The Federal Assembly deputies also approved an amendment to the law on employment. On the basis of this amendment, the Czech Government and the Slovak Government will issue decrees determining the compulsory proportion of partially disabled citizens in the work force and, depending on the situation, also the range of employers to whom the decrees will apply. The compulsory proportion must not exceed 8 percent. The chambers did not approve a resolution on the reports on the development of the crime rate [which the Federal Assembly heard on 8 July] because the People's chamber did not agree with the text of the resolution.

In the afternoon the House of Nations held a separate meeting. The sole item on its agenda was the renewed debate on the government-sponsored bill on bankruptcy and settlement procedures, which was rejected on 8 July by the Slovak part of the chamber. The debate was opened by Deputy Jan Sokol (Civic Forum—Civic Movement). He summed up the Monday debate on the bill, comparing it to a comedy of errors. He noted, among other things, that, should the House of Nations fail to pass the bill, it would become one of the first institutions in need of bankruptcy. Addressing Slovak colleagues, Zdenek Jicinsky (Civic Forum—Civic Movement) observed that, even if Slovakia were to become independent, it would have this law in store. Miloslav Ransdorf (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) opposed the adoption of the bill, arguing that there is a danger that Czech Minister of Agriculture Bohumil Kubat, whose information deficit is of permanent nature, might use this legislation to liquidate agricultural cooperatives. In his reply to Ransdorf's statement, Milos Zeman (Civic Forum—Civic Movement) compared a situation in which the bankruptcy law would not exist to a body that refuses to secrete poisonous substances.

When the vote on the law on bankruptcy and settlement procedures was taken, the Slovak part of the House of Nations approved it by 39 votes (38 votes were required). A total of 49 deputies in the Czech half of the House of Nations voted for the adoption of the bill.

Assembly Discusses Screenings, Wire Tapping

AU1507174991 Prague CESKE A MORAVSKOSLEZSKE ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

["(sc)"-signed report: "Screenings Next Time"]

[Text] Prague—The first point on yesterday's session of the 16th meeting of both houses of the Federal Assembly was the Protocol on Abolishing the Warsaw Pact. Federal Prime Minister Marian Calfa made an important speech on the above-mentioned protocol. The deputies then unequivocally agreed with it.

Based on a recommendation from the political council, an arbitration committee was finally approved to deal with the problematic law on returning church property.

A complicated discussion developed on the principles for the so-called screenings law. The problem concerned whether to discuss the principles in the Federal Assembly or in the plenum. Following a long debate, the deputies threw out the original proposal from House of Nations Deputy Jan Vild (Civic Movement), and the

above-mentioned material was not included on the agenda of the 16th joint meeting.

Other issues dealt with during the morning session were replies to interpellations and deputies' questions. The deputies questioned Federal Prime Minister M. Calfa on the need for changes to the law on amending ownership relations toward land and other agricultural property adopted at the 15th joint Federal Assembly meeting. Among other things, it was stated that the approved law has placed the burden of finding a solution on the current user; moreover, it will be difficult for the judicial bodies to supervise. Article 33, which restricts the right to farm to independent legal entities and thus contains elements of an obviously unconstitutional nature, requires a necessary amendment.

"A change should be proposed in that part of the law (Article 20) that launches the start of some agricultural organizations' decline, in the sense that the valuation of the property—that should be returned to its original owners or their heirs—should take place at 1991 prices," is what was said in the questioning.

There was also a discussion on tapping telephone conversations, and the possibility that bugging apartments might be reintroduced. Federal Interior Minister Jan Langos said that his ministry does not have at its disposal a complete list of people in whose apartments such devices were installed in the past. However, specialists are able to carry out a search on request and immediately remove such equipment. Regarding tapping telephone conversations, supervisory measures have been introduced making it impossible to continue doing this in the places used by the State Security for the above-mentioned activity.

Langos on Screening of Journalists Prior to Law

AU1207131991 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 10 Jul 91 p 1

[Interview with CSFR Interior Minister Jan Langos by Petr Sabata; place and date not given: Screening of Journalists To Begin Earlier?"—two paragraphs are MLADA FRONTA DNES introduction]

[Text] "A great number of State Security agents and collaborators in the media are extremely active in disinformation campaigns, in misrepresentation of political occurrences, and in manipulation of results in the economic sector," the inquiry commission of the Federal Assembly for the investigation of the events of 17 November declared in its May report on screening. The report added that this state of affairs threatens democracy in Czechoslovakia.

Last week, a total of 156 deputies (for instance, Marian Calfa, Vaclav Klaus, Rudolf Battek, Petr Toman, Michael Kocab, Ivan Simko, Valtr Komarek, Daniel Kroupa, Zdenek Jicinsky, and communist Jiri Svoboda—Vladimir Meciar opposed) approved a motion that the current session of the chambers deal with a petition by 98 journalists. The journalists have appealed to the legislature to assign the government the task of creating such conditions that would enable the media to ask for screening of journalists, even before the law on screening comes into effect (the principles of the law await discussion in the Federal Assembly committees). Jan Langos, deputy and CSFR interior minister, was also in favor.

[Sabata] Is the media situation really so critical that the journalists should get an opportunity to be screened before the law is adopted?

[Langos] Some journalists ask for vetting, some are casting doubts on the process. I was in favor of including the petition in the agenda because I believe that the journalists and the public—i.e. many journalists—feel the weight of the media issue, of the quality of work done by some of their colleagues, and I would like to know the content of the petition and the opinion of the deputies who will comment on the petition. In short, I favor publishing such things.

[Sabata] If, in the spirit of the petition, the government were asked to start the screening prior to the adoption of the law, would you, as an expert, be able to guarantee that the information on the journalists would serve only the purpose of purging the media and that they would not be misused?

[Langos] My basic stand regarding the problem of screening is that only one thing cannot be doubted: In theory, everybody should have the right to read the record kept on them by State Security. If the government assigned me to conduct the screening of journalists, I would prefer presenting the results directly to the journalists involved. That would be a guarantee that the results would not be misused and that those with a clean record would have nothing to hide and would be able to publish it. This is my personal opinion.

[Sabata] If screening the media preceded the law, could one proceed according to the principles already presented to the legislature by the government and those different from your personal opinion on the issue?

[Langos] One could still consider several other possibilities. It would depend on what resolution the legislature would adopt regarding the petition and what it would request from the government.

[Sabata] Permit me a question on another topic—in connection with the visit by the Italian president, the Orfei affair again became a major topic of conversation. The Italian side asked Czechoslovakia for cooperation; have you passed on any specific information?

[Langos] There are no problems between the Czechoslovak and the Italian sides regarding the Orfei case. We satisfied all requests by the Italian side, and even the political problem—an internal issue in Italy—was dealt with by means of certain information obtained here in Czechoslovakia. The question of finding the person

responsible, the human source of information, is not very pressing, and my people are working on it. The case is not closed in Czechoslovakia, but politically—in the relationship between Czechoslovakia and Italy—it is a closed chapter.

Governments Disagree on Arms Exports Controversy

AU1507175491 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 12 July 91 pp 1, 16

[Jan Urban article: "Tanks, Tanks, Tanks; Who Controls the Export of Arms?"]

[Text] A minimum of 107 tanks were manufactured in our country last year. In defiance of two resolutions adopted by the Federal Government on converting the arms industry, the first in April and the second in September, information kept surfacing about arms manufacturing enterprises trying to find additional customers in the world and to confront the government with faits accomplis in the form of concluded contracts. The customers with whom negotiations were held included Iraq, Iran, Syria, and North Korea. In July and December, the Federal Assembly passed laws on power-sharing. Under these laws the governments of the republics became the founders of all state industrial enterprises, that is, including those manufacturing arms. The federation stopped exercising control over arms manufacturing enterprises. This happened at a time when [following the death of Slavomir Straciar] the Federal Government did not have a minister of foreign trade for five months. Moreover, there are people in the ministry's leadership who worked in the arms manufacturing complex in the past or who used to export weapons. The Federal Government did not avail itself of information on the true situation, and in the spring, the public was under the impression that the production of heavy weaponry had been completely stopped or virtually suspended.

On 8 January, the Slovak Government adopted resolution No. 6, in which it "agrees with activities aimed at slowing down the pace of conversion" and wants to "create conditions for extending credits to finance the temporary renewal of the production of special technology...." Immediately after taking up the post of federal minister of foreign trade in January, Engineer Jozef Baksay awarded a few licenses for the export of heavy weaponry and informed the Federal Government about this. The law on arms sales was to be submitted for discussion by the end of March. This deadline was not met, and in mid-June the Slovak Government blocked the debate on what is already the fourth version of that law. It rejected the draft law on foreign economic relations submitted by the Federal Government and, acting in contravention to the power-sharing law, it assigned to the Slovak minister of economy the task to draw up a separate Slovak draft. This means that, meanwhile, the Federal and Slovak Governments are clarifying their positions on three areas of jurisdiction — over telecommunications, transportation, and arms exports. Three days ago Engineer Bonislavsky, spokesman for the Slovak Ministry of Economy, promised to reply immediately to a few questions. Despite several urgent reminders, we have not received the replies to this date. We learned from a brief telephone conversation that the production of tanks "has almost ground to a halt," and that the alternative civilian production is facing a crisis in sales and is operating at about 25 percent of capacity.

Slovak Council Debates Property Issues

AU1507124791 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 13 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "A National Property Fund"]

[Text] Bratislava—The 16th Slovak National Council [SNR] session continued in Bratislava yesterday with the approval of a government draft SNR law on land improvements, arrangements for land ownership, land offices, a land fund, and land associations.

The SNR Presidium had already discussed the draft law on Wednesday 10 July, and deputies finally approved the legislative amendment yesterday following a voting procedure that lasted for more than two hours.

They then listened to a proposal, submitted by Slovak Justice Minister Marian Posluch, concerning the release and election of professional judges in Slovak courts. The plenum agreed to the release of five professional judges for health, personal, and other important reasons and, at the same time, elected seven new judges.

The SNR session continued after the lunch break with a discussion on the proposal for the appointment of the Slovak National Property Fund Supervisory Council and Presidium members. Ivan Miklos, Slovak minister for the administration and privatization of national property, explained that the fund should transform state ownership into private ownership. At the same time, he presented the candidates for posts in the fund.

Milan Ftacnik (Party of the Democratic Left) [SDL] made a speech during the debate—which was prolonged unexpectedly—and, on behalf of the SDL Deputies' Club, expressed his disagreement with the fact that seven Slovak deputy ministers have been nominated as the fund's representatives. Other deputies also made critical comments about this issue. They mainly concerned the incompatibility of deputies' posts with other important functions. Following a short break, intended for the discussion of matters in the deputies' clubs, the plenum agreed that the submitted proposal will first be discussed by the SNR Committee for Trade and Services that directs and coordinates privatization.

Drafting the New Constitution

SNR Chairman Frantisek Miklosko briefed the SNR on the current situation in preparing the Slovak Constitution. He looked back on the development of work since the establishment of the SNR Commission for the Preparation of the Constitution. He stated that Professor Karol Plank submitted a proposal for a single constitution drawn up in accordance with the draft constitutions put forward by the SNR Commission and the Slovak Government and experts from the Public Against Violence Movement, the Slovak National Party, the Christian Democratic Movement, and the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia. He said that the SNR Commission will also participate in preparing the draft CSFR Constitution and is entrusted—by an SNR resolution—to draw up a draft treaty on the constitutional and legal arrangement for a joint state union of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

Dozens of different, and often contradictory, opinions were expressed in the two and a half hour debate. At the end of the debate, Deputy Eduard Barany (SDL) appealed to deputies not to intensify ideological differences and disputes, but to try to contribute to the broadest possible consensus of views. The SNR Presidium will submit a written report on preparing the constitution at the next SNR session in September.

The 16th SNR session will continue on 16 July.

Pithart Comments on Agricultural Issues

LD1307194991 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Statement by Czech Prime Minister Petr Pithart on 13 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed fellow citizens, the Europe we wish to join is still far away, but in one sense we have already joined it. As well as others, we have found ourselves in the middle of a marketing crisis of agricultural products. We have a surplus of cereals, meat, and dairy products. Nevertheless, this is the result of the work of people in the country, work that should not be wasted by pouring milk in drains. It is at the same time also the result of a failure by a number of senior agricultural workers to take into consideration the fact that the product produced at previous levels and at yesterday's prices cannot be sold on the current home and foreign markets. They failed to draw these conclusions to the extent they could have.

To tackle this unhappy state of affairs, we met at the initiative of the Federal Government with representatives of the Slovak government in Zidlochovice. There we agreed to form a federal fund for regulating the market, an agreement that could help to reduce the surplus of agricultural products and keep it within reasonable limits later.

So far, our surplus amounts to one billion liters of milk, 234,000 tonnes of cattle raised for meat and 1.4 million tonnes of cereals. What are we going to do with it? The Federal Government will buy the surplus agricultural products through so-called intervention purchases. In this way, we will keep prices at the established levels. Farmers will be able to sell food cereals to the government at 3,000 korunas per tonne and food rye for 2,900 korunas per tonne. The government will also buy the entire surplus of butter, hard cheeses, full-fat dried milk, and other dairy products that can be stored. This will make possible for the dairies to buy milk from farmers for kcs 5-5.40 per liter.

As far as cattle raised for meat is concerned, we have so far secured the purchase of 90,000 to 100,000 tonnes, 65,000 tonnes of which we are going to sell to the Russian Federation. We can store about 20,000 tonnes of meat in cooling plants and attempt to sell the rest to Italy, Mexico, Syria, Kuwait, and Lebanon. The prices at which the government will buy the meat will be announced at the end of the month.

The whole of this operation will be very costly. The grain operation on the federal level alone will require a subsidy of 1 billion korunas. For this price, however, we will create a good basis for future balance on the market. By the way, in such a case the meaningfullness of our federation and the usefullness of the cooperation between all three governments will be proven as well.

Many of you, dear fellow-citizens, will ask yourselves whether we, the Czech government, could not have acted much sooner. I will give a straight answer here and say that we could have acted sooner, and I will add right now and prove it later that we have acted. However, I have been having a dispute with Minister Kubat for some time now about what is important and what is secondary. I can base my argument here on information, so to speak, right from the source, since almost every week I visit one of the districts. The minister sees agriculture only as a battlefield where the goodies and baddies, the honest ones and the mafiosos clash.

Of course, our agriculture sector is such a battlefield, and I have no intention to cast doubt on this. However, the issues connected with the market crisis for grain and meat affect everyone, from cooperative and private farmers to those who work at state cooperatives, all people regardless of their views on the future and shape of the cooperatives, on the cooperative farmers' share.

The harvest is about to start, and until now those who have sown have not known whether to harvest or not, or in other words, whether they will be able to sell their harvest. They did not know how much longer they would have to feed the cattle that should have been in the slaughterhouses a long time ago. Simply, they did not know whether it would be profitable for them to work at all. They are taking more and more losses, and I am glad that they have not allowed anyone to put them off and that they have not panicked.

I am saying with all my responsibility that Minister Kubat acts in this critical situation as if he could not see

it or has grossly underestimated it. He acts as the leader of the Magnificent Seven, in particular as a fighter against "dirty tricks", as he puts it, despite the fact that he heads the ministry whose task it is to feed the population and provide fair conditions for our countryside. I am glad to admit Minister Kubat's achievements in uncovering some dirty practices used in the Slusovice cooperative farm. He has had and has my full support in this matter, and I will give him an opportunity to complete the Slusovice case in which he has been assisted by others. This is not a task to be completed in a few weeks, not even in a few months. The ministry that he heads is not a ministry for fighting against Slusovice.

I said that the government of the Czech Republic did not wait for the Federal Government to take the initiative before it was too late. By the end of January and beginning of February, it decided on measures against the threatening marketing crisis. Nevertheless, this was not at the initiative of Minister Kubat. This should have taken place even earlier, but the minister failed to come forward with it to the government earlier. Moreover, the adopted measures were and are being fulfilled by his ministry only to a reduced extent.

This is why, a few days ago, we have found ourselves in a situation in which there was a danger that the farmers protesting against the indifference of the governments would block roads and bring their cattle in front of our offices.

Ultimatums and threats are not the way to find a solution. Nevertheless, I have to say that in this case I can understand the course of action taken by the farmers. They are facing something that I would call diktat. They are simply subject to the biological diktat of spring, summer, fall, and winter. A farmer simply must know before harvest whether he is going to sell what he is about to harvest. We have to respect this.

The minister kept to himself the contents of a letter of 26 June citing farmers' demands, as well as threats of what would happen if the government did not react to them. He did not inform either me or the government. Only shortly before the end of the deadline did I discover the danger—and even this was on the basis of signals from districts of the Czech Republic and not from the minister. Answering why he did not inform me, the minister said that he received many such letters.

Regarding the cows that were supposed to be brought in front of the government building, he said that he would hit a cow on the head that he had a knife with him and that he would throw its tripes and guts away and offer us fresh beef. I thought then and think now that this is not the most suitable time for joking.

That is why at the last moment I convened representatives of farmers, including private farmers, and held talks with them until late at night to make it possible for them to finally say that the countryside does not need to be alarmed yet. Cows were not brought in front of offices in Prague.

Nevertheless, you are certainly well aware of what happened in Slovakia.

Simply, Minister Kubat does not enjoy my confidence. This is what I told him yesterday morning, and at the same time I called on him to resign his post. He refused to do so, although a great majority of the government has the same view of his work as I do. Anywhere in the world, when the premier has no confidence in somebody, that is sufficient reason for his resignation. Simply, how can we work together if I do not believe that he can cope with his work? How can he stay in the government if the majority of his colleagues think that he should not be a minister? I would have proposed to the Presidium of the Czech National Council to recall him earlier, but I was aware that party interests prevailed then and that the minister enjoyed confidence there—not for the quality of his work but above all because some parties simply considered it advantageous to give it to him. I add that another reason was that recalling him could lead to explanations alleging support for the Slusovice mafiosi.

Today I have definitely decided to propose that he be recalled under any circumstances, as soon as the Czech National Council meets again. These matters are far too important.

I therefore repeat once again—you will be able to sell grain at the usual, sensible prices. The situation in the meat market will also quickly improve. The governments will bear partial responsibility for this. I ask farmers to remain calm, and I thank them for the trust that they manifest in the Czech government by refraining from ostentatious protest action. In particular, I thank them for their work that has today, so far, only brought them loss rather than reward, uncertainty rather than a certain future. This is because the old certainties are definitely gone, and the new ones have not yet taken root. They have to be certainties of clear, firm rules and a sense of fair play that must be used by everyone in the future. This applies to the government and to farmers.

The government, or rather governments, have now done all they can. The government expects that the management of our agricultural enterprises will in the future react much more sensitively to signals from the market, in particular to an internal fall in demand and to the great difficulties connected with the sale of food on the world market. This fall and these difficulties do not just apply to this year but will be a permanent problem for agricultural production.

Let us all think carefully; otherwise, we will have to face much harder times than those that will come one way or the other.

Alliance Rejects Call For Minister To Resign

LD1607041491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1930 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] The Club of Civic Democratic Alliance in the Czech National Council regards as absolutely unacceptable the conduct of Prime Minister Petr Pithart concerning his call for [Czech] Agriculture Minister

Bohumil Kubat to resign. The Club's statement noted that the prime minister has so far not cited any specific facts that would either testify to Minister Kubat's deviation from government policy or provide sufficient grounds for lack of confidence in his ability. The Club of Civic Democratic Alliance fears that this is an attack on the transformation of agriculture, emanating from the circles of socialist opposition.

Slovak Minister Assesses Farm Reform

AU1507142391 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 12 Jul 91 p 2

[CTK report: "Disputed 8 Percent; Statement by the Minister of Agriculture"]

[Text] Slovak Minister of Agriculture and Food Jozef Krsek gave an interview to a CTK correspondent, in which he explained his opinion that the farmers' protest in the morning had a political background.

The minister's assumption is based on the briefing held by the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia on 10 July, where Peter Baco presented his criticism of agricultural policy. According to the minister, Baco's analysis would fit the communist regime well. "For four years, Baco was in charge of research and development at the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture and Food. He was sent to Canada as a research fellow. He profited [from the communist regime] the best he could."

Asked whether the farmers' protest action had been caused by lack of information or by the ministry's inability to adopt systemic measures, the minister said, among other things: "Today I will hold talks with [Czech] Minister [of Agriculture] Kubat, with whom we want to prepare a joint solution to problems so that differences between Slovakia and the Czech Republic do not arise. We want to agree, above all, on credit interest rates for grain procurement and tentative grain procurement prices.

"The primary problem is that the economic reform did not take into consideration the poorer natural conditions in Slovakia and attempted to deal with all problems uniformly. It also failed to respect the specific feature of agricultural production—the fact that it involves a biological process that cannot be changed overnight.

"The natural conditions in Slovakia are 8 percent worse [than in the Czech Republic], and by this logic, Slovak agriculture would have to go bankrupt. My aim is to uphold and prove that we do not demand anything beyond compensation for those 8 percent, so that the height of the hurdles is the same for Czech and Slovak farmers."

Annual Harvest Estimates Published

AU1207171391 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 9 Jul 91 p 3

["jm"-signed report: "Average Harvest Expected"]

[Text] Under normal growth and normal harvest conditions, this year's harvest of basic grain crops will reach 10,940,000 tonnes. Per-hectare yields ought to average 4.84 tonnes. This follows from estimates carried out by state statistical agencies for the entire country as of 20 June.

Compared with the final 1990 harvest figures, this year's harvest should be 1,070,000 tonnes (8.7 percent) lower. Average per-hectare yields should be 0.47 tonnes lower than in 1990, which was a record year. Winter rape harvest is estimated at 444,000 tonnes statewide, with per-hectare yields averaging 2.67 tonnes. Last year's definitive winter rape harvest should be exceeded by 64,000 tonnes (16.8 percent). The harvest of early potatoes is also expected to exceed last year's harvest by 5.3 percent.

According to the inventory from 31 May of areas sown with agricultural crops, the area sown with grain crops is 2,433,000 hectares, which is 1.8 percent less than last year. The areas sown with sugar beets and with perennial feed crops grown on arable land are also smaller. The areas sown with pulses and oil-bearing crops, on the other hand, have increased. The private sector accounts for 4.6 percent of all areas sown with agricultural crops compared with 3.5 percent last year.

Czech Government Adopts Measures on Unemployment

AU1507114391 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 91 p 2

["is"-signed report: "Prime Minister Petr Pithart Is Confident: We Will Employ 170,000 Young People"]

[Excerpts] Prague—About 170,000 young people [in the Czech Republic] will leave school this year. At its meeting on 10 July, the Czech Government sought an answer to the question of what to do with them, where to employ them. Judging from Prime Minister P. Pithart's words, it apparently found the answer. [passage omitted]

The government sees a solution in the introduction of profit tax relief for enterprises and organizations that will employ secondary school and university graduates, as well as minors. Furthermore, in lieu of unemployment benefits, young people will receive a probationer's and assistant's salary at the level of the minimum wage. [Czech] Minister [of Labor and Social Affairs] M. Horalek specified that "there might be as many as 25,000" jobs for probationers. The ministry avails itself of the needed resources for this year. The principle will be that the job applicant will apply himself for the

conclusion of a contract for a probationer's position. The contract will be concluded, as a rule, for a period of one year. [passage omitted]

Minister Horalek also reported that between 10,000 and 12,000 people who evidently do not want to work have been deprived of unemployment benefits.

At its meeting on Wednesday, the government also approved the proposal for the introduction of a short-time work—such as six hours a day or three days a week—for enterprises beset by temporary difficulties. According to M. Horalek, enterprises that would like to extend their agony before bankruptcy will under no circumstances be allowed to resort to this measure.

The government also approved the draft of a Czech National Council law on the salaries of judges, notaries public, and judicial and notarial candidates. The prime minister said that the public will be surprised what importance the government attributes to the judiciary and how it wants to manifest this in their salaries. The proposed salaries are at the level of ministerial salaries.

Asked by RUDE PRAVO about specific sums, the prime minister said: "A judge of the Supreme Court should get, if I remember correctly, 12,000 korunas a month; the chairman of the Supreme Court of the Czech Republic 18,000; and the starting salary for judges with fewer than five years of experience should be 6,000 korunas." The salary increases, which must be approved by the Czech National Council, should go into force on 1 October.

During a break in the government meeting, the prime minister denied that he had promised our compatriots in Canada [where Pithart visited in early July] that information on the outflow of the property of the former Communist Party of Czechoslovakia to foreign banks would soon be published. "I merely said that we are holding talks wherever we can, trying to ascertain in various banks what can be ascertained." Every partial outcome of this investigation will be published. [passage omitted]

Inflation Rate Drop Reported in June

AU1507113991 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Jul 91 p 1

["do"-signed report on the 11 July meeting of the Federal Government: "The State Will Buy Surplus Grain"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] At its meeting yesterday, the [federal] government unanimously rejected the 10 percent adjustment in minimum wages proposed by the governments of the republics to 2,200 korunas a month. The government argues that this would not only support wage leveling but that it might also fuel inflation, which is being kept successfully in check. According to preliminary results for June, the monthly rate of inflation was a mere 1.8 percent, of which the abolition of subsidies for heat supplies to the population accounted for 1.3 percent. The "net" rate of inflation in June was, therefore, in the range of 0.3 percent. [passage omitted]

Environment Minister Outlines Ecology Laws

AU1207132391 Prague SVOBODNE SLOVO in Czech 11 Jul 91 p 4

[Report on interview with Minister of the Environment Josef Vavrousek by an "(ovs)"-signed reporter; in Prague on 10 July: "The Keys to Europe"]

[Text] On 8 July, the Federal Assembly adopted a law on atmospheric protection by an overwhelming majority. Yesterday, Environment Minister J. Vavrousek gave us more details on the law's origin, on other legal regulations, and on the preparations for a law on the environment.

The law is in complete harmony with the legal norms adopted by the European Community countries, and it could be said that it is one of the keys to Europe's gates. Specific decisionmaking is within the jurisdiction of the Czech and Slovak Governments. Next week, normative measures and a list of pollutants (there are eight million of them throughout the world) will be drawn up. The pollutants will be divided into eight categories. Sources of pollution (from electricity generating plants, heating plants, and cement plants to timber processing plants) should be specifically determined, and emission limits for all sources—with specific limits for some sources—should be determined regarding World Health Organization materials.

As far as the law on waste is concerned, a law the Slovak side became very agitated about, Minister J. Vavrousek said that it is in order, the Federal Assembly has adopted it, and now everything depends on the timely categorization of waste and the rapid establishment of a state administration. The law should be valid as of 1 September, and it is high time that this was done. J. Vavrousek pointed out that, in connection with privatization, everyone is now trying to export waste to our country. For example, inert material from German mines is now, allegedly, being imported to fill in exhausted mines in Kladno. This will not be possible as of September 1. Supervision—and, as the case may be, permission—will be within the jurisdiction of the Czech Environment Ministry.

The last of the three "ecological laws" will be the law on the environment, which is currently going through the comments procedure. It should be a constitutional law for which a three-fifths majority will be necessary.

VPN Spokeswoman: Opposition 'Sabotaging' Reform

LD1507214191 Prague CTK in English 1311 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Bratislava July 15 (CTK)—The repeated delays in passing laws in the Czechoslovak and Slovak parliaments is sabotaging the country's economic reform programme, the press spokeswoman of the Public Against Violence (VPN), Iveta Radicova said at a briefing here today.

She labelled the tactics of the political opposition in the two parliaments as anti-reform and as discouraging foreign investment from entering Czechoslovakia.

Commenting on the recent proposal by Slovak parliament deputy chairman Jan Klepac for the establishment of a "Slovak home guard", or territorial defence force, she said the VPN flatly rejected any such move because it would suggest that the situation in Slovakia is as critical as that in Yugoslavia. The VPN believes Slovakia does not need such a force at present, she said.

Radicova said the main causes of the current crisis in Slovak agriculture are the continued monopoly of state shops and the food industry and the collectivised system of agriculture which has not yet been converted into a market one. She said the privatisation of agricultural cooperatives does not aim to do away with the cooperative system as such but to create cooperatives of private farmers.

Ostrava Mines Director Reports on Mine Closures

AU1207135691

[Editorial Report] Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech on 10 July on page 7 carries an 800-word interview with Engineer Vaclav Formanek, general director of the Ostrava-Karvina Coal Mines shareholding company, by Zuzana Kubatova entitled "Production To Be Wound Down As of Next Year." The interview, the place and date of which are not given, deals with planned mine closures in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin.

According to Formanek, his company plans to close down four of its mines in the Ostrava area that operate at an aggregate annual loss of 1.5 billion korunas. These mines currently employ 15,300 people. As for the timetable of the closures, there are "several scenarios." The most "radical" foresees the termination of mining in all four enterprises at once and "as soon as possible." The most "moderate" provides for gradual closure beginning at the end of 1992 and ending in 1995. The ultimate decision, Formanek says, depends on the economic situation of the coal basin. The more resources it has at its disposal, the faster it will be able to proceed.

Formanek estimates the cost of mine closures at "one billion korunas in the first stage," of which the state promised to provide 300 million. The "technical solution," the "social repercussions," the retraining, and the creation of new jobs will each account for one-third of the cost.

Although many miners will have to be retrained, the company will be able to use some of the current workforce in the Karvina part of the coal basin where "mining conditions are generally more favorable" and which will therefore be expanded.

Reportage on Dienstbier Visit to Latin America

WA1507231791

For reportage on the visit by Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier to Venezuela and Brazil, including reports on his talks with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez and Foreign Minister Armando Duran, and with Brazilian President Fernando Collor and other officials, please see the Venezuela and Brazil sections of the 15 July Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Union Chairman Deems New Union Law 'Tragic'

AU1507143691 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 91 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Sandor Nagy, chairman of the National Association of Hungarian Trade Unions, by Peter Ranki; place and date not given: "Political Battle in Parliament"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Excerpts] We asked Sandor Nagy, chairman of the National Association of Hungarian Trade Unions [MSZOSZ], to give us his opinion on the trade union law that was passed yesterday, 12 July.

[Nagy] We are in fact talking about two laws. One law makes it compulsory for all trade union members who want to remain members to declare—at the latest 30 days after the law comes into effect—whether or not their enterprise can transfer their membership fee to their trade union. The employers can then choose to do this or not to do this. The former statements made by affected employees have, in practice, consequently been annulled. The other law stipulates that an account has to be drawn up on trade union property—or rather, on the state-owned property that is in trade union hands. Furthermore, a four-member directing council has to be established. The abbreviation of the council will be VIKSZ (which reminds me of an old brand of floor-wax). The law is rather generous with the legal position of this body. It will be composed of representatives from four trade unions, and it will somehow handle the trade union property that is awaiting distribution until trade union elections are held. Incidentally, the law is rather vague on the definition of the elections themselves.

[Ranki] Why do many people think that all this is a tragic blow for trade unions, or that it represents the crushing of trade unions?

[Nagy] These two laws are not only tragic for trade unions: These laws repeatedly violate the spirit and content of the Constitution because they deny individuals the right to make valid statements on their financial means and property. Furthermore, if the legislative law denies the validity of the statement I made yesterday and forces me to make another, then anything can happen—my statement made the day after tomorrow can be reassessed, and so on and so forth. This is absurd, and it will have an effect on the whole economy because nobody can foresee where all this will end. The other "tragic" point is that these laws violate the right of association and the international agreements that unequivocally guarantee the right to unionize—agreements also ratified by Hungary. These documents stipulate that no state organization can interfere in the internal functioning of social organizations. The compulsory calling of trade union elections and the external regulation of an organization's own financial means and property (for example) are clear examples of callous interference. [passage omitted]

[Ranki] At one of your news conferences, you said that if this law was passed, you would take steps against it, and nobody knew how far the whole procedure would go. How far will it go?

[Nagy] Our steps so far have been the following: Some 71 trade unions (and they did not just belong to the MSZOSZ) have signed a letter addressed to President Arpad Goncz, in which we ask the president to call for a norms control by the Constitutional Court before the proclamation of the law. Moreover, we have decided to turn to the Constitutional Court as soon as the law is proclaimed. Furthermore, on Monday morning, 15 July, we will meet with the leaders of all the trade unions within the MSZOSZ to assess the exact content of the two laws and to decide on further actions. [passage omitted]

Ministry of Finance Publishes Economic Forecast

AU1507102491 Budapest MTI in English 1124 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, 12 July (MTI)—Owing to the collapse of Eastern European trade, Hungary's economy is failing to live up to earlier expectations.

Facing the bleak facts of the first five months, the Ministry of Finance and the National Bank of Hungary (NBH) have modified their forecast for the end of this year.

Hungary's exports to Central and Eastern European countries will drop by 50-55 percent this year, the fall being 25-30 percentage points more than the earlier prognosis had reckoned with. This drop will not be able to be balanced by the 25 to 30-percent growth in exports to other regions, Ministry of Finance and NBH analysts say in a study published today.

Previously, the Hungarian Government was counting on a 6-percent export expansion to traditional hard-currency markets. All in all, experts are calculating with a 7 to 10-percent fall in Hungary's overall exports in 1991.

Hungary's trade balance is expected to show a $300 million deficit by the end of the year as against the $200 million deficit calculated earlier. Trade figures for the first five months of the year published this week by the Ministry of International Economic Relations put the deficit at $750 million.

Still, the balance of payments deficit is expected to work out at about $800 million, more favourable than the $1,200 million deficit agreed on with the IMF.

The GDP is expected to fall 5-8 percent against the earlier calculation of 4 percent, and industrial output by 10-12 percent this year. Domestic utilization of the GDP is expected to drop by 6-8 percent instead of the 5 percent calculated earlier.

Consumption is forecast to be 5-6 percent lower and accumulation 9-13 percent down for the whole of 1991 as compared to last year.

Concerning the rate of inflation, the study stressed that it could be kept at 38 percent by the end of the year, since in May, it was an annual 34.8 percent.

Main Economic Indicators
Change in percent of the previous year at comparative prices

	1991	1991
	Forecast	Expected
Gross Production	— 4.5 - — 4	— 8 - — 6
Within this:		
Industry	— 10 - — 5	— 12 - — 10
Agriculture	— 1 - 0	— 2 - 0
GDP	appr. —4	appr.— 8 - — 5
Domestic Utilization of the GDP	appr. —5	— 8 - — 6
Within this:		
Final Consumption	— 5 - — 4	— 6 - — 5
Gross Accumulation	appr. — 5	— 13 - — 9
Foreign Trade		
xports	— 6 - — 5	— 10 - — 7
fimports	— 7 - — 6	— 10 - — 7
Foreign Trade (at current prices in million USD)		
Exports	appr. 11,600	appr. 11,000
Imports	appr. 11,800	appr. 11,300
Balance	— 200 - — 150	appr. — 300
Convertible Current Account (in million USD)	— 1,200	appr. — 800

Horn Discusses Economic Ties With USSR

AU1507160091 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Jul 91 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Gyula Horn by Tibor Eszes; in Budapest, 11 July: "Lifting of Ban on Bartering"—first paragraph is NEPSZABADSAG introduction]

[Text] According to information received from the Soviet Union, restrictions imposed on barter, which is the direct exchange of goods, were practically lifted. This is a sign of encouragement that signals the possibility of dislodging Hungarian-Soviet trade from its dead end—Gyula Horn told our correspondent after his meeting with Ivan Aboimov, Soviet ambassador to Budapest.

The review of bilateral relations took place at the request of the diplomat. We asked Gyula Horn to talk about the details of his discussions:

[Horn] Basically, we reviewed two major areas. The first was the issue of accounting on the withdrawal of Soviet troops; I had previously sent a letter to my Soviet counterpart on this issue. My aim was to make the Hungarian position clear to the Soviets and to arouse the interest of the Soviet politicians and the general public in this matter. I am convinced that it is the task of the two governments to make a decision in this matter, but at the same time, our Assembly and the politicians also have a role to play because this is a national issue for us. We discussed the possible solutions in great detail.

[Eszes] Has the Soviet position changed at all?

[Horn] I think it has. I understood from what the ambassador said that the Soviets are ready for genuine talks. They want to settle the issue this way, that is by taking the Hungarian as well as their own point of view into consideration. The second area we reviewed was the situation of Hungarian-Soviet economic links, mostly through trade. I was mainly interested in the new conditions and possibilities we have now for changing the untenable situation that has emerged. I particularly inquired about the Soviet purchasing potential and what kind of activities the Hungarian side should have to facilitate a solution at a time when the Soviet Union is struggling with serious payment difficulties.

[Eszes] Did you receive any encouraging indications in this matter?

[Horn] I think there is definitely a positive sign regarding: first, the selling of Ikarus buses; second, medicine; and third, foodstuffs. Here we talked about export for payment. What is also important is that, with Mr. Aboimov, we made it clear that there is a possibility for barter trade (that is exchange of goods for goods), because the limitations on it had practically been lifted, according to Soviet information. Therefore, the difficulties are now mainly caused by the transition period because the system is still being formulated, although the Soviet republics that disburse a considerable portion of the funds show a great willingness to barter. However, the main point is that the restriction on barter trade has been lifted centrally as well as on the republic level.

[Eszes] Did you talk about any other important international issues, like the crisis in the SFRY?

[Horn] Naturally, we also exchanged our views on this issue. The ambassador informed me about the Soviet view of these developments, and we had some kind of consultation about the possible ways to solve the crisis.

[Eszes] So far, the Soviet Union has shown a reserved attitude in its expressions of opinion in connection with the SFRY. Is it likely that Moscow will modify its position and come up with a spectacular step in the near future?

[Horn] I will not base my answer on our discussions with Mr. Aboimov, because we did not discuss this issue. In my opinion, it is clear that the Soviet Union does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the SFRY by any means. They would rather talk about the criteria that have to be kept in mind when trying to solve such a crisis. One of them is a nation's right to self-determination, which is a natural right and a just demand. At the same time, another point is that both the preservation of the SFRY's territorial and national integrity and European realities will have to be taken into consideration. These factors are stressed by the Soviets, and they also add that stability greatly depends not only on the development and the settling of the SFRY's situation, but it is also related to other parts of Europe. In my view, in this respect, the crisis in the SFRY oversteps the boundaries of one country, and the settlement of this crisis has a much greater importance than it would have in a similar case of any other Eastern Central-European country.

FIDESZ Official on Foreign Policy Concept

AU1307093191 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Jul 91 p 5

[Interview with Zoltan Rockenbauer, legislative deputy of the Federation of Young Democrats, by Attila Farkas; place and date not given: "Regional Cooperation Is No Alternative to Integration—Zoltan Rockenbauer on FIDESZ' Foreign Policy Concept"—first paragraph is MAGYAR HIRLAP introduction]

[Excerpts] The Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ] published its foreign policy concept at the end of May this year, a document entitled "Toward A New Type of Sovereignty," with three goals in mind: To analyze the major international processes, evaluate our government's foreign policy, and show the young democrats' independent international efforts. Our correspondent talked with Zoltan Rockenbauer about this concept and its acceptance:

[Farkas] Why did FIDESZ find it important to work out a foreign policy concept one year after the legislative elections? Parties generally prepare such summary documents on the eve of elections.

[Rockenbauer] I would like to point out that FIDESZ prepared a foreign policy concept, not a program. In our view, only a government should work out a program based on adequate apparatus and information in a non-election period. FIDESZ will publish expert booklets in the future that will formulate conceptual issues in various areas, but we will only prepare a coherent program for the next elections. If FIDESZ becomes a government party after the next elections, naturally it will participate in preparing a government program. The aforementioned booklet is an analysis of recent years' foreign policy efforts from the FIDESZ' viewpoint, and this does not pretend to be exclusive, but only outlines a choice in orientation. European integration is at the core of our concept, and we analyze the processes in Europe through these "spectacles."

In my view, there are currently four parties in the Hungarian Assembly that have an independent foreign policy concept, namely the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF], the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ], the Hungarian Socialist Party [MSZP], and the FIDESZ. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] Why do you consider it important to include the nation concept in your foreign policy concept?

[Rockenbauer] We regard the concept of nation as an important category. Therefore, we think this concept cannot be excluded from a basic foreign policy concept. At the same time, we reject the principle that "nations are enemies to each other" and the fact that foreign policy should be formulated along this principle, or by taking the situation of national minorities as a starting point. We also reject the right-wing populist ideology of Hungary "being alone," and we do not think Hungary should cover some special and individual road. Nor are we affected by the Trianon-complex either. We acknowledge the existence of national interest, but we are also aware that this interest will obviously contradict the integration process, and our concept clearly shows this. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] In addition to stressing the need for integration, your foreign policy concept attributed particular attention to the issues of regional cooperation. A separate chapter deals with the Pentagonale, or the Czech-Slovak-Poland-Hungary cooperation.

[Rockenbauer] Along with the process of integration, regional politics represents another dimension of cooperation. These processes supplement each other, rather than confront each other. For example, along with Western European integration, there is regional cooperation too, like the Benelux countries, the Scandinavian countries, or the areas along the Belgian-French-German border. This is "regional division of labor." Regional cooperation is not an alternative to integration. In our view, regional cooperation should mainly cover some countries' concrete projects, like economic, financial, environmental, and other projects. The recent financial, trade, and environmental cooperation signed in Visegrad is very important from this point of view, inasmuch as the declarations will finally turn into concrete projects. However, it would be harmful if this cooperation emerged in defense projects. Similarly, I consider it unfortunate to expand the Pentagonale with countries that do not belong in this region, because the Pentagonale then would become a symbolic forum, instead of a cooperative one aimed at implementing concrete projects. [passage omitted]

General Annus Comments on Army, Tasks

AU1507131991 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZA in Hungarian 11 Jul 91 p 6

[Interview with Defense Ministry State Secretary Lieutenant General Antal Annus by Denes Foldessy; place and date not given: "The Double Effect of Moscow's Training—Is the Hungarian Army Trustworthy?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Foldessy] Hungary's population does not trust the communist-educated army officers, particularly the generals who graduated in Moscow. In order to increase confidence, please forget about your modesty and tell us about your way of thinking!

[Annus] It is true that I too was a party member. If I had not been a party member, I would probably still be a sergeant. However, everything that I learned from my family and the various personal experiences made me realize that "things were not going well." My own experience showed that Hungary was going in the wrong direction, even if it had no direction to advance this way. For long years, I first felt silent internal doubt, and later this doubt consolidated. In the eighties, I noticed an increase in this lack of confidence and in hopelessness not only in myself and the staff of officers, but also in quite a number of army generals. This process continued from the hopes of the sixties through the sham party membership and to the change in the regime. I could say that the sham party membership was a compromise! [passage omitted]

[Foldessy] What is the attitude of the members of the Hungarian Army who graduated from officers' courses in the Soviet Union? To what extent can one trust them?

[Annus] The attitude differs from individual to individual. In my circle of acquaintances, most of the generals are trustworthy Hungarians, and I also have confidence in their ability to lead the Hungarian Army. In my opinion, the proportion is the same among the staff of officers. This is a very young army! With the elimination of unjustified discriminations concerning the age limit of 55, in my view, most of the people whom I would not trust will leave this year. Naturally, my actual opinion can change form individual to individual. One can only judge their attitude on an individual basis. However, most of the generals and the staff of officers are good Hungarians who always wanted reforms, and also supported reforms within the existing possibilities. At the same time, they now find it difficult to bear this uncertainty.

[Foldessy] Is it true that social polls are made available to the Defense Ministry?

[Annus] I can say that the results of very thorough scientific research surveys give us a reassuring picture of the staff of officers and commissioned officers of the Hungarian Army. [passage omitted]

[Foldessy] After all, to what extent can the Hungarian Republic trust the Hungarian Army?

[Annus] Hungary can trust the army because it sticks to its oath. There have always been negative exceptions in every army, but these exceptions are not at all characteristic of the Hungary Army. I can give you some important information: The average age of our staff of officers is 35. In 1956, they were not yet born.

[Foldessy] Would the Army accept a role in the national education of our youth, after decades of harmful brainwashing carried out in our public education?

[Annus] I think that we must present our history to society in an appropriate and honest manner. Different initiatives have already been made in this respect. However, the basic thing is that our history should be honestly presented in our school education, including the officers' schools. Important decisions have already been made both in the Defense Ministry and in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Culture. [passage omitted]

Progress in Soviet Treaty Negotiations Discussed

AU1507154491 Warsaw GAZETA WYBORCZA in Polish 13-14 Jul 91 p 3

[Edward Krzemien article: "The Hardest 10 Percent Remains"]

[Text] There were seven rounds of Polish-Soviet negotiations on the subject of a new treaty "on friendly and good-neighborly relations" between 24 May and 5 July. We understand that Jerzy Sulek, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Europe Department, and Yuriy Kashlev, the USSR ambassador to Poland, have drawn up a working document that covers, according to the Polish side, more than 90 percent of joint decisions.

The reaching of agreement on the remaining parts of the treaty has been left up to first deputy ministers of foreign affairs: The holding of talks on a higher level may accelerate negotiations.

What is still outstanding? The most serious difference—contrary to the reports that have appeared in the Polish press in recent days—concerns the clause on security. Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia do not agree to the USSR's demand that the texts of the treaties should contain a clause stating that they will not conclude agreements or alliances "that could threaten the security of the USSR." Words to that effect are contained in the treaty that the USSR recently concluded with Romania.

According to the three states, this represents a serious restriction on sovereignty and is incompatible with the provision of the CSCE Paris Charter on the freedom of each state to determine the form that its security should take.

GAZETA has learned from well-informed sources that Poland also does not accept that the definition of principles for our relations with the center and with the republics should make reference to a new union treaty, because such a treaty still does not exist.

Another difference concerns the question of whether the agreement should be binding for 10 years (as Poland wants) or 20 years (the Soviet suggestion).

The Soviet side has still not fully accepted the Polish version of the article on national minorities. It is based on the standards applied in European democratic states and proceeds from the assumption that the attitude toward minorities is a one of the basic criteria of democracy and civil liberties. As a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told us, the Polish proposal turned out to be too innovative for the Soviet side.

The question of a treaty regulating all aspects of relations between the Soviet Union and Poland was first raised by the Polish side over 18 months ago. Everything has changed in Eastern Europe since 1989, but Poland continues to be tied to the USSR by the treaty "on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance" signed in April 1956. It is a treaty that unequivocally casts Poland in the role of a loyal ally of the USSR. Hungary and Czechoslovakia are in a similar position.

The negotiations started up when the climate in relations between Poland and the Soviet Union was not at its best as a result of the deadlock in talks on the withdrawal of Soviet forces, which began in October of last year. The complete collapse of our trade with the USSR has also had an impact.

Despite optimistic assurances, some high-ranking officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs fear that the Soviet Union will play for time regarding both the treaty and the withdrawal of forces until the results of October elections in Poland are known.

According to this view, Lech Walesa's visit will be postponed for the same reason.

This is linked to the assumption that the sector of the Soviet establishment that is interested in preserving a position of dominance—politically and economically—for the USSR in Eastern Europe will delay progress in the talks in the hope that the next Polish Government will be in a significantly weaker position.

Minister Reports Economic 'Obstacles' With EC

LD1607033591 Warsaw PAP in English 1904 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Deputy Minister for Foreign Economic Cooperation Andrzej Olechowski said here on Monday [15 July] that during last week's negotiations on an association agreement between Poland and the European Community, the sides agreed on 70 out of 100 articles of the future document.

Olechowski however added that the EC's firm stand on exports of Polish agricultural produce and financial cooperation are the major obstacles blocking the signing of the accord.

Minister Olechowski said the EC negotiators agreed to lift import quotas on 80 percent of Polish industrial goods, excluding textiles, and to scrap import duties on remaining products within five years after the signing of the accord.

The EC has also agreed to include in the future accord the sphere of services, but did however exclude construction and transport services being afraid of a considerable inflow of Polish workers to West European countries, said Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, government plenipotentiary for European integration.

He added that EC proposals concerning financial cooperation were unsatisfactory. Poland will press for the future association agreement to embrace decisions on the EC's financial aid for Poland. It also expects that the agreement will quarantee an appropriate volume of credits granted by European investment banks.

Council of Ministers Restructures Defense Ministry

AU1507181191 Warsaw POLSKA ZBROJNA in Polish 10 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] PAP—Tuesday's Council of Ministers meeting discussed two important groups of topics, national defense and special powers for the government to issue decrees that have the same status as acts of Parliament.

In the first half of the meeting, the Council discussed matters concerning the function of the armed forces, army reforms, and economic management as a result of new requirements brought about by the changed political situation in Europe.

The Council accepted the findings of the Interministerial Commission for the Reorganization of National Defense, and indicated the need to amend the constitution, the law on military service, and other legal instruments accordingly.

The Council approved the idea of converting the Ministry of National Defense into a civilian organ of state administration and creating a separate armed forces section within this ministry. The ministry will be headed by a civilian, which should improve links and joint activity between the defense sphere on the one hand and Parliament, the state administration, and national economy on the other. This will also permit a depoliticization of the armed forces and relieve them of problems involving the budget, administration, supply, investments, social matters, living conditions, and so on.

One of the main tasks of this Defense Ministry military section will be to prepare concepts for national defense, make forecasts concerning the international situation inasfar as it affects national security, plan and encourage long-term undertakings in the arms industry, and assist in the formulation of exports and imports policy.

The armed forces will be commanded by the chief of the General Staff, who will also have the title of General Inspector of the Armed Forces.

The General Staff will be responsible for the entire sphere of command. It will take over all responsibility for training, strategic and organizational planning, mobilization, and logistics. Up to now, these tasks have been divided up among various Defense Ministry departments.

In peacetime, the reorganized armed forces will number between 230,000 and 250,000 soldiers, with an extra 800,000 in time of war. About 50 percent of the armed forces will be professionals.

Obviously, the Army's modernity depends on the condition of the economy, therefore the material prerequisites for the development of the armed forces must be guaranteed. The paths and priorities of this development are to be determined by long-term programs. One way of implementing these programs is for the government to place emergency orders for military equipment from self-financing enterprises that are already operating according to market principles. As far as foreign purchases of military equipment are concerned, some of the required equipment will be imported. The rest will be manufactured in Poland on the basis of joint production agreements.

The Council of Ministers appointed a team to examine ways and means of solving current organizational and material problems in the armed forces. Another team was appointed to prepare a reform to state defense doctrine, taking into account Poland's possible integration with the European Communities.

The Council of Ministers revised some rules concerning compulsory military service. Only recruits with more than two dependents may apply for a deferment or waiver of military service. This is because of the need to guarantee a certain numerical level of the armed forces. The reduction of military service to 18 months poses a certain danger in this regard.

The Council of Ministers adopted bills on a new military oath, the teaching of military traditions, Army emblems, and Polish Army Day, which will be 3 May.

The Council of Ministers agreed to the formation of police units to combat economic crime. The Interior and Finance Ministries have already reached an agreement on its powers. The new police force will deal with phenomena typical for a market economy, i.e. ruthless competition, violations of retail laws, and an illegal use of state assets by private companies.

The Council of Ministers adopted the bill on the government's right to issue decrees that have the same status as acts of Parliament but decided not to place it before Parliament for the time being.

Defense Minister on Armed Forces Future

AU1507180591 Warsaw POLSKA ZBROJNA in Polish 10 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Andrzej Wasiak report: "What Kind of Army?"]

[Excerpts] Vice Admiral Piotr Kolodziejczyk, minister of national defense; and Krzysztof Zabinski, chief of the Office of the Council of Ministers, met reporters during a break in the Council of Ministers meeting on Tuesday, 9 July. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister Kolodziejczyk presented the potential dangers to Poland. "Because the state's financial situation is dramatic, our defense problems are also becoming dramatic," he said. "It is essential to draw up a plan of emergency measures to help the Army through the difficult period, followed by a long-term program that will lead to a new model of the armed forces. This new model involves not just a civilian Defense Ministry, but a certain regeneration of the armed forces as well."

Regarding the future of the Polish arms trade, the minister said that the Army buys weapons; it does not sell them. "Nevertheless, Poland cannot afford to be self-sufficient in weapons," he said. "Poland should specialize in those fields in which it might take a lead on world markets. The Defense Ministry will help decide what kind of military production Poland should specialize in, but for the time being we are falling behind in payments to our domestic producers. As far as foreign weapons suppliers are concerned, the USSR has ceased to be our partner because there is no possibility of supplying us with complete sets of equipment that we are interested in. Nevertheless, despite all their good intentions, the Western countries have still not lifted their restrictions on weapons sales to us."

Asked what will happen after the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, the defense minister said that the Polish Army may act independently, but, unfortunately, it cannot do everything the country's political situation would normally require. We have just decided during the Council of Ministers session to reform military structures, but a complete restructuring of the armed forces involves major funds that we do not have right now."

Bielecki: 'Difficult Moment' for Economic Reforms

LD1607053991 Warsaw PAP in English 2048 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—"This is a difficult moment for Poland's economic reforms. Polish businesses are being forced to respond to economic impulses, and to make their operations conform to the new principles of management," Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki told the conference in Warsaw of provincial governors and delegates of the government plenipotentiary for the reform of local government on Monday [15 July].

He said that the second half of 1991 would be crucial for the success of the changes. If the reforms succeed, he added, it will be possible to consolidate the conditions for normal economic activity by further reducing interest rates and stabilising prices.

Wojciech Misiag, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Finance, told the conference that budget revenue targets for 1991 were unlikely to be met. Government income in the first 2 quarters were only 100 billion zloty (88.5 million dollars), against expenditure of 110 billion zloty. It was unlikely that the first half deficit would be made up in the second half. He expected that budget revenues for the whole year would undershoot original forecasts by almost 15 percent.

Misiag added that social services expenditure, at 35 trillion zloty (31 billion dollars) in the first half, had also exceeded original budget forecasts. Final decisions on reductions in budget expenditure would be made at Tuesday's government meeting, though cuts in education and healthcare expenditure would probably be avoided.

Henryk Antosiak, secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, said that this year's grain harvest would total 26-26.5 million metric tons (up to 1.5 million tons less than in 1990). Agricultural purchasing enterprises faced a lack of resources to finance their activities, and the National Bank of Poland had last week granted a supplementary credit of 2.5 trillion zloty (221 million [as received] dollars) to the Bank Gospodarki Zywnosciowej (Bank of the Food Economy), to finance the purchase of this year's agricultural production.

Stanislaw Szuder, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Communications, announced the inauguration of a new international telephone exchange in Warsaw. He hoped that this year would see the inauguration of new radio-telecommunications links, permitting direct dialling to North America. Two further international exchanges are being installed, in Katowice and Poznan, and work is being undertaken to improve inter-city and local telephone networks.

Government, Unions Differ on Wages

LD1607032991 Warsaw PAP in English 1554 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Representatives of the Labour and Finance Ministers met here on Monday [15 July] with members of Solidarity's team for wages in budget-financed enterprises.

In the course of the meeting the sides agreed on a protocol of differences and at the same time expressed readiness to continue the talks after the Council of Ministers takes steps leading to the amendment of the budget law.

Solidarity activists rejected the possibility of a suspension of the valorization of wages in the second half of this year, arguing that such move would deepen "the situation of chaos and uncertainty". Solidarity also demanded the valorization of wages for the second quarter of this year stating that current budget difficulties stemmed from mistakes in the government's economic policy.

During a separate meeting also devoted to wages in budget-financed enterprises, representatives of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) broke on Monday their talks with the government. The OPZZ unionists stated that once again the government failed to prepare final solutions concerning the statutory valorization of wages in budget-financed units.

OPZZ deputy chairman Wit Majewski said after the meeting: The Presidium of the OPZZ Council will decide during its next meeting on further steps, choosing between arbitration and a protest action.

Labour Minister Michal Boni said after the dabates: "The law on wages in the budget-financed enterprises has a small chance to be implemented, the government will want to suspend the valorization of wages in budget-financed units

during the 3rd and 4th quarter (of this year), and maybe it will also not want to valorize the 2nd quarter."

More on Walkout

LD1607063191 Warsaw PAP in English 2113 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—A delegation from the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) today walked out of talks with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy over pensions, annuity payments and countermeasures against unemployment, alleging that the ministry had showed a "lack of competence to take decisions and deliberate procrastination in the talks."

Deputy Minister Jerzy Szretter, leader of the government delegation, several times reminded the OPZZ delegates during the talks that the financial consequences of their demands—for a reduction in the retirement age for workers in liquidated state enterprises, for the right to early retirement on reduced pension levels, and for increases in the lowest pension levels—were too great to be met by the state budget.

"The government wants to create the impression that we have increased the tension by making new and impossible demands," said OPZZ deputy leader Stanislaw Wisniewski, head of the union delegation.

Labour Minister Michal Boni called for a conciliation team to be set up, in agreement with the prime minister, to attempt to resolve the deadlock. Speaking on the evening TV news programme "Wiadomosci," Boni stated that, in accordance with Poland's trade union legislation, the matter would be taken before the Supreme Court for social arbitration if a compromise could not be reached.

Energy Program for 1991-92 Reported

LD1607060891 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—The Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers (KERM) accepted here on Monday [15 July] the main directions of the government's fuel and power policy in the years 1991-92. Under the government's programme, an equilibrium in fuel and energy supply and use will be achieved in that period, provided that no extreme weather conditions occur in Poland during that time.

According to the KERM, which debated under the chairmanship of Deputy Prime Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, the implementation of this task will require 49.2 trillion zlotys in the said period. Apart from the industry's own sources, the programme will be financed from bank credits and funds granted by international organizations.

The government programme provides for maintaining the fuel and energy production capacity and even attaining some growth. Mines and power plants will undergo similar changes as other enterprises covered by the Polish economic reforms and restructurization. Free-market hard coal prices will be introduced as from January, 1992, and the state budget will stop subsidizing hard coal prices as of 1993.

Non-profitable collieries will be liquidated throughout this year and 1992, while hard and brown coal mines will form production-commercial companies together with power plants cooperating with them. The programme provides for the privatization of auxiliary enterprises working for the fuel and power industry.

Restructurization is underway in the Walbrzych region, south-west Poland, where three collieries are being liquidated and the fourth one will be closed in 1992.

Communal heating systems in Poland use twice as much energy and fuel as industrialized countries in similar climatic conditions and consume 40 percent of national fuel and energy output. A complex modernization of 70 percent of the existing buildings in Poland would save some 15 million tonnes of fuel units annually.

KERM appointed a working team headed by Minister Jerzy Eysymontt of the central planning office to work out some details of the programme.

CSCE Session Hears Proposals on Minorities

AU1607203891 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 1900 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] During the session of experts on minority issues at the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe currently taking place in Geneva, Romania's delegation made the following proposals:

—The endorsement of a code of behavior for all states regarding their cooperation on minority issues;

—The intensification of the participating states' efforts to improve information regarding the current situation of ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities;

—The improvement of communication and ties between ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups that live on the territory of each participating state.

The Romanian delegation met representatives of the nongovernmental organizations present in Geneva. During the meeting the head of the Romanian delegation, Ambassador Traian Chebeleu presented in detail the efforts of the Romanian Government to continue the democratization process, proceed to the market economy, and create a state of law as well as the preoccupations and the activity of the Romanian Parliament in the field of observance of human rights and in this context the rights of persons who belong to the ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities. Traian Chebeleu presented the position of the Romanian delegation at the current meeting of experts. The head of the Romanian delegation gave detailed answers to the questions of the representatives of various nongovernmental organizations, and gave the participants concrete data, declarations, and stands of the competent Romanian fora on the issues in question.

UDMR Issues Communique on International Issues

AU1507171091 Bucharest ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO in Hungarian 10 Jul 91 p 1

[Communique of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania issued in Kolozsvar on 6 July]

[Text] The National Council of Representatives of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR] held its founding session on 6 July 1991. Prior to this meeting, the National Presidium held a meeting on 5 July with the following agenda: Setting up the executive body, approving the secretarial positions on the basis of preliminary evaluation of nominations, and preparing the National Council of Representatives.

According to the agenda of the meeting of the National Council of Representatives, and following the approval of the statute, Jozsef Somai was appointed national secretary, a position confirmed by the National Council of Representatives. Gyorgy Tokay then submitted a report about the Constitution theses, and Jozsef Csapo submitted a report on the privatization bill. Istvan Biro then described the situation of education, school registration, and training. In connection with this, the National Council of Representatives declared its position on the affair of school conflicts in Kolozsvar [Cluj] and other counties, which they regard as a national diversion. The aforementioned body also analyzed the situation of Hungarian-language university education and the relevant policy of the UDMR. Gyorgy Tokay presented a report on the national minority bill. Jozsef Somai then announced the composition of the Secretariat and named the people who fulfill various functions: Political Secretary Peter Mag; Economic Secretary Maria Farkas; Social Organization Secretary Jozsef Koto; and Organizational Secretary Pal Mozes.

The National Council of Representatives discussed and approved the statutes of the National Council of Representatives, the Parliamentary Group, and the Control Committee.

A vivid debate emerged in connection with all the points on the agenda and several proposals and amendments were made. The National Council of Representatives incorporated most of these amendments in its documents.

The National Council of Representatives decided on the following:

1. The UDMR recognizes the Croatian and Slovenian right for self-determination and condemns the solution of political issues by means of military actions.

2. The UDMR expresses its concern over the increasing anti-Jewish atmosphere prevailing in Romania.

3. The UDMR supports the creation of a national minority forum in the Danube-Carpathian Basin region.

4. The UDMR proposes that the Romanian Government, the governing party, and the opposition parties discuss the national minority issue at a national roundtable conference.

5. The UDMR calls upon the CSCE National Minority Conference in Geneva to ratify [statualas] the internationally accepted comprehensive system of national minority rights and guarantees.

The National Council of Representatives will publish the accepted decisions.

The National Council of Representatives decided to hold its next meeting in Arad on 5 October.

Kolozsvar, 6 July 1991

The Presidium of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania.

Civic Alliance Party Founded, Leaders Chosen

AU1507120791 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 10 Jul 91 p 4

[Alexandru Ganea article: "Congress of the Civic Alliance: The Decision Was Made to Set Up a New Party"]

[Excerpts] The Congress of the Civic Alliance, which was held in Bucharest's Opera House from 5-7 July, was the most important domestic political event of the weekend. [passage omitted]

During the congress, the draft decision on setting up a political body was presented, discussed, and voted on. With 490 votes for, 10 votes against, two abstentions, and two absentees, the need to set up a party based on the program of the Civic Alliance was validated.

"I believe in this party, I believe in the figures who have assumed responsibility, and with all my heart I am at the side of the Civic Alliance Party. However, for personal reasons, I cannot be part of it," Mr. Octavian Paler said. Then he explained that this new political body was needed to overcome the trap of apoliticism into which numerous intellectuals have been pushed, thus involuntarily playing into the hands of those in power and contributing to the Satanization of the opposition parties. [passage omitted]

In her speech, Mrs. Doina Cornea emphasized the need for the Civic Alliance Party to cooperate with the other opposition forces by joining the Antitotalitarian Democratic Forum.

The results of the votes cast during the congress are as follows:

Members of the Steering Council of the Civic Alliance: Gabriel Andreescu, Liviu Antonesei, Vartan Arachelian, Petre Mihai Bacanu, Peter Banyai, Ana Blandiana, Delia Budeanu, Gheorghe Ceausescu, Emil Constantinescu, Iulian Cornateanu, Doina Cornea, Mircea Diaconu, Rodion Galeriu, Mihai Gheorghiu, Dumitru Iuga, Octavian Jurma, Eugen Leahu, Ioan Manucu, Viorel Oancea, Nicolae Prepliceanu, Traian Raia, Sorin Rosca-Stanescu, Mircea Sevaciuc, Valerian Stan, George Serban, Mihai Sora, and Radu Vladea.

Members of the Coordination Committee of the Civic Alliance: Ana Blandiana (president); Petre Mihai Bacanu, Emil Constantinescu, Mircea Diaconu (vice presidents); Valerian Stan (secretary); Vartan Arachelian, Peter Banyai, Mihai Gheorghiu, Eugen Leahu, Nicolae Prepliceanu, and Mihai Sora (members).

Members of the Auditing Commission of the Civic Alliance: Ion Costea, Ioan Dascu, and Georgeta Pop.

Members of the National Council of the Civic Alliance Party: Alexandru Atanasiu, Calin Besliu, Lucian Buligescu, Dan Capatina, Radu Chesaru, Nicolae Constantinescu, Doru Cosma, Radu Dan, Smaranda Enache, Virgil Feier, Radu Filipescu, Vasile Gogea, Dan Grigore, Stere Gulea, Gheorghe Jovin, Nicolae Manolescu, George Navon, Emil Negrutiu, Ioan Paun Otiman, Alexandru Popovici, Vasile Popovici, Stefan Radof, Ana Sincai, Stelian Tanase, Horatiu Tudorache, Nicolae Taranu, and Petre Vieriu.

Members of the Executive Collegium of the Civic Alliance Party: Alexandru Atanasiu, Nicolae Constantinescu, Dan Grigore, Nicolae Manolescu, George Navon, Ioan Paun Otiman, Alexandru Popovici, Stelian Tanase, and Nicolae Taranu.

President of the Civic Alliance Party: Nicolae Manolescu.

Vice presidents: Ioan Paun Otiman, Alexandru Popovici, and Stelian Tanase.

Spokesman: Alexandru Popovici and Radu Chesaru.

Members of the Auditing Commission of the Civic Alliance Party: Ana Barbulescu, Mircea Dobrovicescu, and Teodora Tomciuc. [passage omitted]

Nationwide Unemployment Statistics Published

AU1207175991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1655 GMT 12 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES 12/7/1991—The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection reported 134,041 unemployed on 10 July, 117,114 of which were left jobless following past months staff reduction, informs "COTIDIANUL," a newspaper recently created by Ion Ratiu, former candidate to Romania's presidency, senator for the Christian-Democratic National Peasant Party.

70,840 of the jobless are women and 8,720 live in the capital.

Of the 134,041 unemployed, 114,431 are workers, 14,580 high school graduates and 5,030 higher school graduates.

The work force offices have reported 5,401 work places available at present, 5,266 for workers and 135 for high and higher school graduates.

According to the same source, although still high, the unemployment rate has decreased from 9-10,000 people a week, as it was about one month ago, to 7,000 people a week now.

Federal

Presidency 16 Jul Session 'Uncertain'

AU1607081791 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] It is uncertain whether the SFRY Presidency session that has been scheduled for today will be held on Brioni. The SFRY Presidency is due to reach an agreement on implementing the decision on the demobilization of all armed formations in the country's territory except for the Yugoslav People's Army and the police reserve peace-time forces.

It is also envisaged that the Presidency will discuss implementing the Presidency conclusions of 9 May concerning the situation in Croatia, including the employment of units of the Yugoslav People's Army in line with its constitutional and legal role.

The members of the Presidency should also discuss the proposal by the Federal Executive Council on the functioning of the system during the moratorium.

Jovic To Boycott 16 Jul Presidency Session

LD1507183191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—SFRY Presidency member Borisav Jovic will not participate in tomorrow's SFRY Presidency session if it is held on the Brioni Islands TANJUG learned this evening from Borisav Jovic's cabinet.

Jovic, the cabinet revealed, will not go to the Brioni Islands "out of principle."

Daily Assesses Federal Presidency Decision

AU1507084891 Pristina TVP Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 91

[Commentary by POLITIKA columnist Miroslav Lazanski—live or recorded]

[Text] The six points of the latest decision by the SFRY Presidency on preventing armed conflicts on the territory of the SFRY in essence constitute nothing new in comparison with the earlier decisions by the same Presidency that have not been implemented in practice. Whether this will happen this time, too, depends on many things, of course. The days ahead of us will test the reality of the latest decision by the SFRY Presidency, and it is left to us to discuss some individual points of these decisions.

Point One of the announcement on the decisions by the SFRY Presidency speaks about the need for an urgent demobilization of all armed units on the territory of Yugoslavia except the regular units of the Yugoslav People's Army, and of course the regular police detachments. It is interesting this time that the SFRY Presidency does not talk about illegal and non-legal paramilitary formations, but uses the term of armed detachments existing outside the Yugoslav People's Army and regular police units.

It is certain that this will provoke much comment from the newspapers, but the question is whether this first point of the latest SFRY Presidency decisions can be implemented with the present forces and the present disposition of forces in the country.

Point Three of these decisions—relating to the restoration of the previous situation, prior to the beginning of the conflicts on the territory of Slovenia, the previous situation at the border checkpoints—is certainly more declarative than realistic, for it is known what the present situation is on the borders of Yugoslavia in Slovenia, or rather on the checkpoints toward Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

Regarding the provisions in Point Three, concerning the need for an urgent lifting of the blockade of all the garrisons and units of the Yugoslav People's Army, these provisions will, probably today and tomorrow, or rather in the coming days, face the crass reality of its implementation or its being disregarded by the republican organs of Slovenia.

As regards Point Four of the latest decisions by the SFRY Presidency, concerning the obligations of this Presidency in connection with consultations and the obligations accepted from the EC, it is better not to talk about them, because they merely confirm what all of Europe more or less knows already, which is that Yugoslavia is no longer a fully sovereign state but is in fact under the protectorate of certain European and world powers.

For journalists and for such a journalistic commentary, the most interesting point is Point Six, which says—in fact it explicitly mentions it—that the implementation of all these decisions by the SFRY Presidency is in fact guaranteed by the SFRY Presidency. A journalist may here ask the question: Which Presidency? Which members of the Presidency? Which president of the Presidency? Which country? And in what way does the SFRY Presidency intend to reinforce a truly realistic implementation of its guarantees? At this moment the public expects an answer to this question.

No Quorum for Presidency Session; Mesic Comments

LD1607100991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 156 Jul 91

[Text] Branka Zuzic reports for Croatian radio from Brioni, where (?the beginning of the) session of the Yugoslav Presidency (?is being delayed).

[Zuzic] The non-arrival of [word indistinct] Yugoslav Presidency members from Serbia and Montenegro is simply a gross violation of the Brioni Declaration. SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic said this at a news conference prior to the scheduled beginning of the session. He stressed at the same time that Europe will now really finally understand who is violating the agreement on the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis, and why. At the moment, as I report this, only Croatian President Franjo Tudjman; SFRY Presidency President Stipe Mesic; and Dr. Janez Drnovsek, the member of the Yugoslav Presidency from Slovenia, have arrived in Brioni. According to Mesic, the session will still be held, although, as a result of the lack of a quorum, the decisions adopted will not have legal and [word idistict] force, and the talks will only concern the most topical problems in Croatia and Yugoslavia. From unofficial sources, we have learned that in Belgrade negotiations are under way on the arrival or non-arrival of the other members of the Yugoslav Presidency and the other participants in today's expanded session of the Presidency. So far, the session of the Yugoslav Presidency has not yet begun.

Drnovsek Statement on Venue of Presidency Sessions

LD1507221191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2134 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Some sections of the media published a story that Janez Drnovsek said "that he will only attend SFRY Presidency sessions if they are held outside Belgrade and Serbia."

In connection with this, the office of member of the SFRY Presidency Janez Drnovsek, via the SFRY Presidency Information Service, has informed TANJUG of the following:

"Mr. Drnovsek stated 'that he will not attend the next session if it is held in Belgrade.' Mr. Drnovsek did not mention Serbia in this context, but said that bearing in mind the topics of the scheduled session and its participants, he believed that the session ought to be held on Brioni."

Peterle Writes Markovic on Need for 'Legal Order'

LD1507162691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The prime minister of Slovenia sent a letter to Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic in which he informs him that economic subjects from Slovenia are informing the Slovenian government that in Serbia, Montenegro, and partially in Bosnia-Hercegovina there are gross encroachments on their property, business premises, shops, and offices.

There are attempts to justify these actions, the letter says, by legal acts which, however, have neither a constitutional nor a legal basis. The Slovenian government, hence, requests that the Federal government ensure at least a basic level of legal order so that, during the three months of the agreed period on the threshold of Europe, there is not complete lawlessness and actions unheard of in the civilized world, Peterle says in his letter to Markovic.

Peterle says further that the acts and measures which Slovenia adopted on creating its autonomy did not have and cannot have any harmful consequences for legal and physical persons in other republics, and, above all, Peterle adds, they are not the cause of the illegal plundering of property from the republic of Slovenia. The FEC must take measures and inform the Slovenian government about this, it is concluded in Peterle's letter to Ante Markovic.

At the end, it adds that a similar letter was also sent to the Bosnia-Hercegovina government.

The Slovenian government press representative sent this letter to the information media.

FEC Endorses Markovic Review of Croatian Talks

LD1507174591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—"The Federal Executive Council [FEC], at its session this afternoon, endorsed information supplied by FEC President Ante Markovic about this morning's talks with the Croatian government," the FEC Information Secretariat states.

The government of the republic of Croatia asked that the FEC, in accordance with its powers, establish truthfulness of information about and a possible responsibility for unilateral Yugoslav People's Army deployment in Croatia. FEC representatives demanded that the Croatian government release goods from the Federal commodities reserves stored in that republic. It was jointly noted that peace should be secured as soon as possible, whereby conditions for talks about the future of Yugoslavia will be created.

"At the session, the FEC concluded that visits to Bosnia-Hercegovina, Macedonia, and Croatia today showed that communication with republican leaderships is beneficial and should continue," the statement concludes.

Croat, Slovene Papers Assail Federal Presidency

LD1507125191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1038 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, Ljubljana, July 15 (TANJUG)—The daily VJESNIK, published in the Croatian capital Zagreb, writes on Monday that 'the existence of the Yugoslav

state presidency is absurd,' adding that this was 'confirmed by the presidency session on Friday and the conclusions adopted at it.'

The Yugoslav state presidency accepted the Brioni declaration and adopted a decision on the demobilization of all non-regular armed formations in the country, with the exception of the Yugoslav Army and peacetime police forces.

VJESNIK notes that the Yugoslav presidency decision relies upon Yugoslavia's presumed sovereignty and integrity in a situation when the 'hitherto model of Yugoslav integration is more than worn out, and even dangerous.'

'The powerless Yugoslav presidency will go increasingly fast towards a point when, by intrinsic logic, it will have to abolish itself or at least re-organize,' VJESNIK says.

DELO and SLOVENEC, newspapers published in the Slovenian capital Ljubljana, today desribe the Yugoslav presidency decisions as an 'ultimatum to Slovenia.'

DELO points out the 'lack of confidence which reigns among the members of the Yugoslav presidency' and adds that 'presidency President Stjepan Mesic is obviously stopping at nothing to secure at least the survival of the present regime in Zagreb, to the detriment of Slovenia.'

It is obvious that the Slovenian leadership, as far as the Brioni declaration is concerned, does not have a real partner for negotiations in Yugoslavia, DELO concludes. SLOVENEC writes that the conclusions of the Yugoslav presidency are a document which had 'basically been drawn up in advance by the Federal Secretariat for Defence.'

'The Brioni declaration is for Slovenes a useful document on their path to independence from Yugoslavia and international recognition' and 'for Belgrade an opportunity for the clock of history to be turned back to the good old times,' SLOVENEC concludes.

Loncar Says Presidency in 'Full Control' of Army

LD1507192991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Rome, July 15 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar has said that the "Yugoslav Presidency is in full control of the Yugoslav Army." In an interview published by the Milan daily CORRIERE DELLA SERA yesterday, Loncar said he had "no reason to believe that the Army intends to attack the Republic of Croatia." This was Loncar's indirect reply to the "serious concern" expressed by the U.S. State Department over the alleged sending of an increased number of soldiers and officers to Croatia.

In Loncar's view, Yugoslavia should follow the European Community's example and build up a "more flexible architecture." He thought that, in the future community, the republics should have "large areas of independence", but there would also be "unifying and homogeneous points" in the the economy, legislation, defence, and security.

Army Commander Denies New Slovene Intervention

LD1507230191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2142 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 15 (TANJUG)—Deputy Commander of the [word indistinct] Army District, Lieutenant-General Andrija Raseta energetically rejected at a press conference here on Monday any indications that the Army might again intervene in the Republic of Slovenia.

General Raseta (?said) that such indications were a continuation of spreading disquiet among the population and an attempt at presenting a false picture of the Army's role.

He said that the Yugoslav People's Army unreservedly upheld the Federal Presidency's decisions 'which provide for necessary conditions for resolving Yugoslavia's general crisis.'

By observing the Federal Presidency's decisions, it would be possible to surmount the current situation which is leading to chaos of unforseeable consequences and even civil war, he said.

General Raseta pointed out numerous examples of nonobservance of the adopted decisions, truce, the Brioni [word indistinct] and other agreements by the leadership and armed groups of the Republic of Slovenia.

The Yugoslav Army neither committed an act of aggression against Slovenia nor provoked the so-called 'war,' said General Raseta pointing out that the Army had carried out its task in keeping with the decisions of the federal authorities.

Expert Views State of Army, Suggests UN Troops

AU1507152491 Vienna PROFIL in German 11 Jul 91 p 36

[Interview with Professor Bozidar Javorovic, political scientist, military expert, and a former adviser of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, by Rudolf Gruber in Zagreb; date not given: "We Need to Have UN Blue Berets"]

[Text] [Gruber] In what shape is the Yugoslav Army currently?

[Javorovic] The Army leadership has grossly miscalculated the situation. They did not expect such considerable resistance in Slovenia. They believed they could simply march across the country. They believed they were unassailable. The generals do not deal with the question of whether the Army is backed by the people. To the day when they attacked Slovenia, nobody would have dreamed of confronting the Army. That was another reason they did not expect any resistance. However, what the leadership expected least of all was the large number of defectors and deserters.

[Gruber] Is it still possible to reform the Army, in other words, to change it to become a common Army for a future confederation of sovereign republics?

[Javorovic] The present Army leadership does not at all ask itself what it all means. On the contrary—they continue to ignore the reactions shown by the recruits and the people. Instead, they are threatening. They are now laying mines around the barracks to prevent the soldiers from defecting. The generals have lost confidence in ethnically mixed units and are therefore putting together purely Serbian units. That is taking place in parallel with the mobilization decision of the Serbian government, which has equipped its reservists with Army materiel. So the Army is being regrouped; we will have an entirely new Army within three months. The time for reorganizing defense to become a confederate defense system was missed.

[Gruber] Can the Army leadership at least be brought back under political control?

[Javorovic] It would be high time to replace generals like Blagoje Adzic and Marko Negovanovic. However, that would require consensus within the State Presidency, and I do not see such consensus. Nor do I see any qualified people within the Army. The trend is clearly going against reform. As a matter of fact, this Army has a centralist organization. They are people who fought and lived for a certain ideology. In their view, the state, policy, and the Army were always an inseparable whole. However, this view is only sufficiently backed in Serbia, and therefore, they support the Chetniks. The generals fight Slovenia and Croatia because they see in these republics the destroyers of their ideology. As a result, the democratic processes with us are also being restricted because the national interest is more important than everything else.

[Gruber] Under these circumstances, will it ever be possible to separate policy and the Army?

[Javorovic] Among other things, that depends on how the other countries will react. Foreign influence on Belgrade is much larger than our own influence. Yugoslavia is connected to the world by many threads, and these connections are much stronger than weapons. Innumerable families in Yugoslavia live on the money that their relatives transfer from abroad. Yugoslavia's tourism depends on Europe. No regime can afford to cut these ties.

[Gruber] Could you conceive of the deployment of UN Blue Berets to prevent fratricidal war between the Croats and the Serbs?

[Javorovic] I could. We will need them. If policy does not assert itself within the next three months, there will be open civil war in Yugoslavia. The Army leadership is restless because of its defeat in Slovenia, and therefore, all the republics that are pursuing the democratic process continue to be targets. Currently, twice as many troops are under arms as in normal times. Croatia is in great danger. The choice of arms also shows that an attack is being prepared. The goal is to restore the old power in Croatia. I would not want to be right, but I am very much afraid. If there is an attack, the first target will be Croatia because a weak Croatia would also weaken Slovenia even more. That is why the decisions of Brioni must be quickly implemented.

Army Withdrawal Seen as 'Overture to Civil War'

LD1507162291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1553 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—In the opinion of Vice President of the Yugoslav Presidency Branko Kostic, Yugoslav Army units in Croatia should not be withdrawn to the barracks but should become even more active than now.

Kostic told a delegation of Serb refugees from Croatia that the units' withdrawal to the barracks in Croatia "could mean an overture to civil war."

"You can have my full guarantee that the Yugoslav Army will not go back to the barracks. For if this happens, we could as well dissolve ourselves," Kostic told the refugees.

The main task of the country's Presidency "would have to be that citizens in the crisis areas, regardless of their nationality or religion, are given full protection through activities of the Yugoslav Army, which should be greater than now," he said.

A large section of the Serbian people in Croatia, said Kostic, is "most directly endangered."

He thought that the Army should be "in the service of peace" and should constitute a buffer zone to prevent interethnic clashes.

Kostic condemned President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stipe Mesic for interpreting its earlier decisions on disarmament of all paramilitary formations "in his own way" so that, in Mesic's view, the "Croatian guard is not a paramilitary formation, but a component of the armed formations of the Croatian Interior Ministry."

In Kostic's view, disarmament of the paramilitary formations would have a real chance "only if agreement is reached on living together"or "on separation of some parts of present Yugoslavia."

Refugees from Croatia called for imposing a state of emergency on the republic's crisis areas. They warned that they would not put up with "state terrorism in Croatia," that "serious clashes are ahead," and that the Army "should be prepared to go to the end."

Kostic announced that the situation in Croatia should be the subject of discussion at tomorrow's meeting of the state Presidency.

Government To Reduce 1991 Budget 60 Percent

LD1507143491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1210 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government has decided to reduce its planned 1991 budget of 153 billion dinars (12.5 billion German marks) by 60 percent, which means that this year's budget will be restricted only to the financing of the basic state expenditures, as the Yugoslav Information Secretariat has announced.

Military and administration expenditures will be particularly reduced.

All economic and reform functions of the budget will be halted, which means that no funds will be available for the so-called interventions in the economy, price supports and compensations in agriculture, stimulating exports, servicing of time-deposit savings and settling foreign exchange differences on foreign credits.

Funds for the agency for the recovery of banks and additional capital for investments in the country's under-developed parts will also no longer be secured.

Around 36 billion dinars (nearly 2.8 billion German marks) flowed into the Federal budget from January to July this year, instead of 65 billion dinars, as planned under the law on the temporary financing of the federal state. "Contributions of the republics and provinces" (participation fee) accounted for only one billion dinars of the total amount. The rest of the budget was secured through direct federal revenue: taxes, customs duties and federal fees.

International

PRC Supports 'Stable', 'Single Yugoslavia'

LD1507101591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Beijing, July 15 (TANJUG)—China favours a stable and single Yugoslavia, as Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei said during the talks with Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing Ilija Djukic today.

Zengpei underscored that the Yugoslav peoples had the right to arrange their mutual relations through a peaceful and democratic agreement.

Daily Accuses Hungary of 'Revanchist Politics'

LD1507172891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1126 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA today accused Hungary of open and gross interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, and "of hidden revanchist and territorial claims." The motive for the commentary in BORBA, a daily which is close to the federal government, are recent statements by Prime Minister Jozsef Antall and Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky on the Province of Vojvodina which is part of a Yugoslav republic of Yugoslavia. Vojvodina had been part of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy and there is a Hungarian national minority living there today.

BORBA writes that Antall's statements "contain elements of Hungary's revanchist politics as pursued between the two World Wars, and better known as Horthy's, so that questions pertaining to Hungary's long-term and strategic intentions in relation to Yugoslavia are rightly being put." BORBA writes that some Hungarian political circles should seriously consider certain questions, including whether they wished to "renew their reputation of an invading country, which has gone down in history as the conqueror and enslaver of the Slav peoples."

BORBA underscores that it is necessary to find an answer to the question "if it would really be in Hungary's interests for the region in her neighbourhood to become unstable and burdened with conflicts, which would, among other things, put the Hungarian minority in a difficult position. BORBA also asks if Hungary wants "to be the first country to undermine the founding principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on respecting borders, territorial integrity and other sovereign rights of all countries, above all, neighbouring ones.

EC Mission Member Comments on Tasks

LD1507205891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1932 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—A member of the SFRY Presidency, Vasil Tupurkovski, and the head of the EC observer mission, Netherlands Ambassador Jo van der Valk, talked about the mission's tasks and the expected outcome at a news conference held this evening in Zagreb's Intercontinental hotel. The conference was also attended by Branko Salaj, adviser to the president of the Croatian Republic and head of the republican contact group with the mission.

During this first meeting significant disagreements about mission tasks and activities surfaced. The Netherlands ambassador said at the start that the task of the EC observer mission is to oversee the implementation of the Brioni Declaration and to act in line with the memorandum on the agreement. The head of the EC mission made it clear that mission activities will concentrate on

Slovenia, the cease-fire, and the three-month suspension of the implementation of the independence declarations.

Asked by journalists whether the mission will actively follow armed conflicts in Croatia, Van der Valk gave a negative reply. According to van der Valk, the mission has no mandate to do that. The signatories of the memorandum would have to draft a new memorandum, or expand or change the current one.

Branko Salaj reacted strongly to this, saying that Croatia "received assurances from several sides that the mission will monitor Army activities in Croatia." He then added that what has been happening in Croatia poses the greatest threat to peace in Europe since World War II.

After journalists pointed out that it is not logical that the mission seat is in Zagreb and that its activities are concentrated on Slovenia, Van der Valk briefly replied that this is what the memorandum of the agreement states, and he added that he intends to adhere to it strictly.

Ethnic Albanians Appeal for Role in EC Talks

LD1507134191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1226 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Bonn, July 15 (TANJUG)—Five ethnic Albanian parties in Kosovo have appealed to the European Community (E.C.) to accept their participation in the upcoming negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia.

The appeal was sent to foreign minister of the Netherlands Hans van Den Broek as the president of the E.C. Council of Ministers, and it was distributed to journalists in Bonn today. The appeal said that "Serbia, with the support of the federal government which is dominated by Serbs, and in opposition to the valid federal constitution, has suspended their constitutional rights."

"We appeal to the E.C. to help and support a solution of the Albanian question in Yugoslavia, as there is no realistic solution of the Yugoslav problem in Europe without the participation and recognition of the Albanian population", the appeal concludes.

Slovenia

Slovene Presidency Session Statement Reported

AU1507190491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 15 Jul 91

["Full version" of the statement issued on the session of the Presidency of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 15 July]

[Text] The statement says that in the first part of the session, in an expanded version, the Presidency examined the situation in Slovenia after the aggression by the Yugoslav Army, especially in the places where the worst clashes took place and where greatest damage occurred. Most of these places was inspected the day before yesterday by the president and the members of the Presidency and by other republican officials.

On the basis of their findings, the Presidency again expressed its recognition and praise to all the Territorial Defense and Internal Affairs personnel, as well as to the civilian officials of the communes in which fighting occurred. The Presidency advocated that the cost be distributed in solidarity over all the republic, and it stated that the most important point now is to take care of the economy.

The second part of the session (?was devoted) to the implementation of the Brioni declaration. The Presidency assessed the signing of the memorandum on the European observers mission as very positive. The decisions by the Yugoslav Presidency on 12 July were assessed as documents presented for further negotiations by one of the equal partners, along with the declaration adopted and the memorandum signed.

The Yugoslav Presidency's decisions contain some demands that exceed the framework of the Brioni declaration. The Republic of Slovenia is prepared to discuss them within the framework of general political negotiations.

The Slovene Presidency also stated today that the question of recruits from Slovenia had already been regulated by its legislation adopted before 25 June. The presidency also stresses that Slovenia is fulfilling its obligations according to the Brioni Declaration, but it cannot fulfill them all until the other side—the Yugoslav Army and federal organs—fulfill their obligations.

The Territorial Defense and the Slovene police have lifted the blockade of the barracks, but all the Army units have not yet returned to their base barracks. Considering that this is a matter of technical details and problems, the Republic of Slovenia proposes that these questions be resolved by talks between the two sides, in which EC observers must participate.

The Slovene Presidency also noted that the Yugoslav Presidency has not replied to any of the letters in which Slovenia drew attention to the fact that the Army and federal organs are violating the Brioni declaration. The Yugoslav Presidency has also not made any assurances that the Krsko nuclear power plant will not be attacked. It links the operation of the airports in Slovenia with a lifting of the blockade at the military airfield in Cerklje.

The statement also says that the Presidency of Slovenia will again request in writing today that respective organs of Yugoslavia make possible the opening of Slovene airport, because the Brioni declaration demands an open airspace. The Slovene Presidency stresses that the military airfield at Cerklje is not blocked, because both military airplanes and helicopters have been making unhindered landings there. It is true, however, that farmers cannot harvest their crops because Army personnel are not allowing them to do so.

The Slovene Presidency also decided that Janez Drnovsek will attend the session of the Yugoslav Presidency in Brioni.

Information Minister's News Conference Reported

AU1507203591 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Bojan Veselinovic report on news conference by Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin in Ljubljana on 15 July]

[Text] As Information Minister Jelko Kacin told his news conference this afternoon, today the Presidency of Slovenia examined the framework of the expanded session of the Federal Presidency, to be convened by [SFRY Presidency President] Stipe Mesic at Brioni tomorrow. Janez Drnovsek, Slovenia's member of the Presidency, will take part in the session. The Slovene Presidency concluded today that Slovene President Milan Kucan will not attend the Brioni session, in accordance with the position of Slovenia that he will attend working meetings of all the presidents of the Yugoslav republics but will not attend expanded sessions of the Presidency of Yugoslavia at which decisions binding on some are adopted by a majority vote.

Jelko Kacin went on to say that the Slovene side is willing to discuss all the details of further coexistence in Yugoslavia, although the problem of Yugoslavia is primarily an inability to reach an agreement. Having gained a three-month delay in the realization of emancipating steps, Slovenia has the right to establish that a series of talks should precede any kind of decisions. Any decision on the form of negotiations carries in itself great consequences for the content.

Asked by a journalist what, considering such an attitude by Slovenia toward the Brioni meeting tomorrow, is the meaning of the decision that Janez Drnovsek is to attend the gathering, Jelko Kacin answered that Drnovsek is going to Brioni for several reasons. Kacin said that the Presidency of Slovenia yesterday discussed the document adopted by the Presidency of Yugoslavia that departs from the documents adopted at the recent Brioni meeting.

After an unsuccessful explanation of the content of the documents adopted by the Presidency of Yugoslavia, and after what Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic said about it in Ljubljana, Janez Drnovsek will try to get a more tangible and understandable interpretation of the document tomorrow. He will broach questions directly connected with the further fate of Slovenia and Yugoslavia and request a comprehensible interpretation of the recent session of the Federal Presidency decisions, which broach subjects that are not even mentioned in the Brioni Declaration.

Regarding the possible decisionmaking and mandate of Janez Drnovsek to vote on any specific decisions, Jelko Kacin said that the member of the Presidency from our republic will make a decision when he learns of the content of the proposed decisions. Slovenia has accepted the Brioni documents, it is one of the partners in the talks, and it values the efforts of Europe to cooperate in implementing this document.

Jelko Kacin said that we in Slovenia desire the arrival of foreign observers as soon as possible. The implementation of some requirements and agreements is only possible if these observers are present. Two members of the Federal Presidency that adopted a document which, in the opinion of Slovenia, contradicts the Brioni Declaration, have come to control the implementation of the Yugoslav Presidency decisions, but they have not been able to explain the content of the decisions adopted.

We therefore expect, Jelko Kacin said, that Stipe Mesic will take care of it tomorrow.

To illustrate the numerous unclear points regarding Yugoslavia's Presidency decisions, Jelko Kacin mentioned the demand that the captured arms and equipment of the Yugoslav Army be returned by the end of today. According to Kacin, to achieve anything like this, the two sides should first meet. The Yugoslav Army must present a list of missing equipment, find out where it is located, and organize its transportation.

The Yugoslav Army has no experience of such things. Foreign experts who are to come to Slovenia, however, have participated in similar complications.

Asked whether he knows that foreign observers have reached Zagreb, Jelko Kacin said that he has no knowledge of it, but that Slovenia today appointed a permanent officer to liaise with the group in Zagreb on behalf of Slovenia. He will be Zvone Dragan, formerly employed by the federal foreign ministry.

Jelko Kacin also said that less than 1,500 Slovenes are now serving the Yugoslav Army, although even the federal Army itself has no detailed information on this.

Foreign Minister Writes Dutch Foreign Minister

LD1507212391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Slovene Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel today informed Hans van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister and president of the EC Council of Ministers, in writing, of some significant points regarding the implementation of the Brioni declaration. The Slovene Foreign Ministry reports that Rupel wrote on the Slovene stand regarding the return of Yugoslav People's Army units to their barracks, and stressed that this can be completed in the presence of members of the EC observer mission.

Rupel informed van den Broek that Slovenia is ready to fulfill all obligations under the Brioni declaration referring to border sentry posts, but he proposes that they are manned by Slovene soldiers currently in the Yugoslav Army, and not by Serbian reservists mobilized during

the last few weeks. A Slovene delegation is prepared to leave for The Hague soon and talk about these and other topical issues referring to the implementation of the Brioni declaration.

General Raseta Assesses Current Situation

AU1507150691 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Slobodan Kovacevic report on news conference by Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta in Ljubljana on 15 July]

[Text] To judge by everything that continues to happen, Slovenia obviously does not intend to respect the decisions of the SFRY Presidency that were adopted a few days ago in six very specific points. This was stressed right at the beginning at the Ljubljana Corps, by Lieutenant General Raseta, assistant commander of the Fifth Army District.

In contrast to this, the Yugoslav People's Army and all its members will consistently adhere to the adopted decisions because they accept the stands of the federal Presidency as the only possible way out of the present state of tension that threatens a new armed conflict.

General Raseta repeated that the Slovene side continues to humiliate and hassle members of the Yugoslav People's Army in various ways and that barracks and military premises continue to be under surveillance and that members of the Yugoslav People's Army still need special permits from the Slovene Territorial Defense to move around.

The last officers of the Yugoslav People's Army were released from Slovene prisons this morning, although General Raseta emphasized that another few dozen are considered missing. It will be known in a day or two whether they have found salvation across the border or whether they have deserted.

In reply to a question on whether the Yugoslav People's Army is bringing more forces onto the territory of Slovenia, General Raseta said: On the contrary, we are reducing forces and the number of personnel, especially as we expect all soldiers to appear at their units in Slovenia after their two weeks of leave.

Replying to several foreign journalists on when the disarmament of the so-called paramilitary formations will begin, Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta said that quite specific decisions on what the paramilitary formations are in Yugoslavia will be made by the SFRY Presidency at a session as early as tomorrow. The task of the Yugoslav People's Army is to carry out the order.

Asked to comment on the replacement of General Konrad Kolsek as commander of the Fifth Army District and particularly the fact that the rumor is spreading around Ljubljana that he has fled abroad, General Raseta said briefly: General Kolsek has assumed a new post in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and is now in Belgrade.

Last Soldier Released From Ljubljana Prison

LD1507210991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—"The last prisoner from recent clashes between the Yugoslav People's Army and the Slovene Territorial Defense, was released from the Ljubljana jail today."

This was revealed by the Slovene Interior Ministry, which added that the last prisoner was Captain Sefket Suljevic (42) living in Ribnica.

Croatia

Daily States Resolution Opens Way for Conferation

LD1507174391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1219 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 15 (TANJUG)—Zagreb daily VJESNIK writes on Monday that the latest resolution of the U.S. Senate on Yugoslavia "objectively opened the way for confederal re-shaping of Yugoslavia with members 'as they were' and borders 'as they were'." The paper describes the resolution as the "so far strongest pressure on President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic, which is indirectly being advised to carefully weigh all the factors of deterence before making possibly fateful moves." It points out also the "support which the resolution unambiguously extended to democratic and peaceful republics—Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia."

The "resolution," it states, "was the last warning" to Milosevic. A "final call" to redefine Yugoslavia if possible with the simultaneous application of democracy and the right to self- determination. "It was also the first sign to Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Hercegovina that if Milosevic refused they may count on Washington's support for a new political configuration in the Balkans," the paper concludes.

Markovic, Manolic Express Satisfaction With Talks

LD1507162191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic and Josip Manolic, president of the government of the Republic of Croatia, gave a news conference following talks between their two delegations in Zagreb today. Both sides agreed that the talks today "represented a step forward in the efforts to find common solutions for emerging from the difficult crisis in the country."

The Federal government advocates peaceful and democratic solutions with the help of international arbitration and support, which, in financial terms, could amount to about $3 billion in the next three months, Markovic said. The president of the Federal government reiterated the government's plan, which stresses the need for halting all conflicts in the country and restoring peace, envisages an agreement on the meaning and content of the three-month moratorium on the Croatia's and Slovenia's independence decisions, secures conditions for the minimum functioning of the system, and lays the foundation for talks about the country's future, Markovic said.

According to Markovic, the moratorium does not imply suspending implementation of the independence decisions alone but also of all decisions which envisage the redrawing of external and internal borders, the creation of new autonomous areas, the arming of people, and so forth. In other words, "war orientations must be frozen and replaced with productive and economic efforts," Markovic said.

If there is an economic collapse, a further drop in production and social unrest—and there is an objective threat of it—any possibility of a political agreement would be cancelled, Markovic said. In case of interrepublic blockades, the situation in the country today would be nothing in comparison with their horrific consequences. In conclusion, the FEC president expressed satisfaction with today's talks and said that tomorrow's Brioni talks could help find compromise solutions to overcome the crisis.

Croatian Prime Minister Josip Manolic claimed that in the talks between the Federal government and the government of the Republic of Croatia some common points were found, especially on the withdrawal of the Army to barracks, which both sides advocated. Some of these forces, according to Manolic, had obviously wrenched themselves free of state control. The burning and plundering of villages and the violence and terror is, to a large extent, Manolic says, taking place under the "canvas of the Yugoslav Army." The Croatian prime minister stressed that Croatia accepts the moratorium but also requests that its vital interests are protected, for example, that its ejection from the monetary framework is not permitted. Besides this, Prime Minister Manolic also presented a five-point platform which would be proposed to the Federal government and which requests the recognition of the international and legal status as subjects of all the Yugoslav republics, the initiation of dissociation accompanied by international arbitration, the conclusion of an agreement on an alliance of sovereign states in accordance with the model of the EC, and strict respect for human rights and the rights of national minorities.

"While dissociating, Croatia will try to reach agreements which will not be injurious to anybody's interests in Yugoslavia," Manolic said in conclusion, stressing that he also expects full support and assistance from the Federal government while establishing "squared accounts."

Otherwise, today's working meeting of representatives of the Federal and republican government took place behind closed doors.

Markovic Arrives for Talks With Croat Government

AU1507130391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1100 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Federal Executive Council [FEC] President Ante Markovic arrived in Zagreb this morning to hold talks with the members of the Croatian Government and Prime Minister Josip Manolic. The talks are being held behind closed doors, but our reporter Nino Kosutic has learned some details about them. He reports that Markovic presented the FEC stand in three points and stressed that the situation is highly critical, as there is no control over the events in the republics and in the federation. According to Markovic's proposal, all fighting must stop first, and then at least minimal functioning of the system must be secured, and the conditions for the talks about the future of this geopolitical area created.

Markovic is convinced that no one within the republics thinks of the economy any longer, but that everybody is preparing for war. The FEC president also outlined his views on the moratorium and emphasized that this is not merely a suspension of the implementation of the Slovene and Croatian conclusions on independence, but that it also means the end of all fighting and disarmament of all military formations. If this is not accomplished, Markovic forecasts, the West will be forced to organize a cordon sanitaire around Yugoslavia. Markovic favors the integration of Yugoslavia with the EC and all future talks should be aimed in this direction. The Croatian side proposed to the FEC representatives that the Yugoslav republics must first be granted the status of international subjects, and only then it will be possible to talk about possible coexistence.

[Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene at 1100 GMT on 15 July carries the following report]:

("In the break between the talks in Zagreb, Predrag Pasic, the Federal Government press spokesman, informed journalists that Markovic has been threatened with death if he came to Zagreb. Therefore, his arrival in the Croatian capital today was uncertain. At the insistence of Markovic himself the FEC delegation has nevertheless arrived in Zagreb.")

Unannounced Army Movements in Slavonia

LD1507010491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 14 Jul 91

[Text] A column of vehicles of the 1st Army District has trespassed into the eastern part of [Slavonska] Pozega

municipality. Reporters noted six armored vehicles, two trucks, four transporters with anti-aircraft batteries, and about 60-70 troops. The column came from (nabrdge), in Djakovo municipality, via the village of Caglin and stationed itself on Buk Hill.

Representatives of the Pozega municipality authorities were not informed about the movements or the alleged military exercise of the unit; nor is anything known about the action in the Slavonska Pozega barracks, whose garrison actually comes under the 5th Army District. The aforementioned units are reported to have rejected all contact with the Pozega and Djakovo police.

The exercise to a great degree destroyed a new roadway in the village of Rusevo, for which the villagers had waited for nearly 30 years. The frightened population of surrounding villages made obscene gestures at the troops as they passed. When the column of transport vehicles returned toward Djakovo in the afternoon, their hatches were open.

Army Officer Reportedly Declines Attack Order

LD1507124191 Zagreb Radio Croatian Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] At today's news conference, Milan Brezak, [Croatian] deputy minister for internal affairs, revealed details about an attack mounted by units of the Yugoslav Army near Glina. The journalists also heard a 10-minute recording of a conversation between the officer of the unit which took part in the attack and his superior. The recording reveals that the officer did not want to carry out the orders of his superior commanders, and that he threatened to launch another attack on the units of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Clashes Continue in Banija; Army Tank Attacked

LD1507140591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1103 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 15 (TANJUG)—Armed clashes in Banija, around the town of Kraljevcani near Petrinje, continued early this morning at around 05:10 (local time), as reported by local radio stations invoking sources of the Croatian Interior Ministry (MUP).

A representative of the garrison of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in Petrinje said that MUP forces opened mortar-fire on YPA units. As expected, MUP denied the latter, claiming to even have no such mortars at the site of the clashes which they allegedly fired from.

According to police sources, at this time "an attack by machineguns was launched, followed by YPA tank fire" on the village of Kraljevcani.

According to MUP spokesmen, "around 50 to 100 grenades were fired while one member of the National Guard was killed and a National Guard commander wounded in the clash. There is no information about possible casualties or wounded on the other side."

Sisak Police Official Recounts Croatian Attack

LD1507153191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Report by Djuro Brodarec, head of the Sisak police administration, on 15 July Croatian unrest]

[Excerpt] Last night, at about 0115 [2315 GMT], our patrols sighted rockets like those being launched from positions occupied by the army. We immediately contacted Petrinja's barracks, where its deputy officer on duty received our call and told us that these were tracer rockets and that they should not pose any problem since this was part of their normal activities. We took it at face value since as early as yesterday the army received orders to withdraw from this whole area to the barracks. They, however, did not withdraw, although they told us yesterday that they were going to withdraw and that we should ensure police forces were not going to attack the army. Like every other situation so far, it was beyond any doubt whatsoever that police units might shoot at the army. We have never issued such orders; we did not do so this time, either.

This morning, at 0520, an attack with automatic fire and tracer bullets was launched from the direction of Jabukovac village, where a strong tank unit was stationed, on positions where forces of the national guard and the Internal Affairs Ministry were stationed. this automatic fire from the tanks was immediately followed by the firing of grenades from the tank cannons aimed at the houses. Unfortunately, in one of the houses a member of the national guard was killed, and another member—a guard commander—was seriously wounded. This, of course, was followed by the forces leaping out of the houses in Kraljevcani. They were stationed in these houses. The army then opened fire from its artillery pieces and tanks, directing its fire from house to house. The people were, of course, unprepared for this kind of fighting. The Internal Affairs Ministry units are prepared to fight the terrorists and chetniks who have been infiltrating themselves among the people of this area but not to fight the army.

Our forces have started retreating toward Petrinja. During this retreat, the tank cannons kept firing at them for another hour. [passage omitted]

Shooting Continues in Slavonia; No Casualties

LD1507211591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1648 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, July 15 (TANJUG)—No casualties have been reported after last night's shooting in Slavonia, a Croatian region with a mixed Serb and Croat population.

Police in the regional centre Osijek said that a bomb exploded in a restaurant last night. No casualties were reported.

Police sources said that mortar fire was opened at Croatian police last night from Borovo Selo, a predominantly Serb-populated village in eastern Croatia.

Shooting was also reported in Tenja, a village 6 km from Osijek, where fighting continues for days between armed Serbian civilians, on one side, and Croatian police and national guard units, on the other.

A spokesman for the Yugoslav Army's Osijek Garrison, Col. Branko Kucekovic, told reporters this morning that members of the Croatian National Guard in the towns of Brsadin, Vinkovci and Djakovo have fired from time to time on nearby villages and military vehicles.

President of the Osijek municipality Zlatko Kramaric said today that municipal authorities were trying to help establish dialogue between the two sides in order to find a peaceful settlement of the problem. They have not been successful so far.

Kramaric denied claims by the Osijek Garrison command that the municipal authorities were trying to persuade soldiers to desert but he said the authorities were helping the soldiers who had decided to do so.

The army spokesman told this morning's press conference that the army has evidence of Croatian police and National Guards deserting their units.

However, he did not disclose the exact number of deserters.

'Cordinated Terrorist Actions' Continue in Banija

LD1507181591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Coordinated terrorist actions on the crisis territory of Banija continue this afternoon. Police stations in Glina and Kozibrod, near Dvor na Uni, were attacked. The Glina attack was carried out in an already tested way: Terrorists opened strong fire on members of the forces of the Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry. Naturally, as the Sisak police administration stated, because of the buffer zone which members of the Federal Army created in Glina, Croatian police forces could not reply. As for Kozibrod, the attack on the police station is still under way. Communication with Kozibrod is still out, but it was learned that rebels used modern mortar weapons.

Tenja Reportedly Struck by Heavy Mortar Fire

LD1507214491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2107 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—According to police sources in Osijek, the new part of Tenja, which is predominantly populated by Croats, was hit this evening by approximately 40 mortars from the direction of old Tenja, mainly populated by Serbs.

According to information from the police administration in Osijek, there were no casualties.

The Osijek garrison command said that the police headquarters has asked the army to intervene in order to put a stop to the firing. An army patrol went to the old part of Tenja, after which the attack stopped. The police administration confirmed in a phone conversation that the fire ceased after the army intervened.

Telephone communication with Tenja is out, and therefore it was difficult to get the opinion of the "other side" this evening.

'Serbian Terrorists' End Police Stations Attacks

LD1607014791 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0100 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] According to information from the police headquarters in Sisak, at about 2100 last night Greater Serbian terrorists ended their attacks on the police stations at Kozibrod in the Dvor na Uni municipality, Glina, and Topusko. According to information from the Sisak police headquarters, forces of the Internal Affairs Ministry and National Guard corps have so far maintained their positions in Kozibrod, Glina, and Topusko, but, while defending Topusko, six members of the Internal Affairs Ministry were injured.

The Sisak police headquarters as yet has no information on whether any of the Internal Affairs Ministry forces were wounded in the terrorists' attack on the Glina police station.

Explosion in Osijek; 'Heavy' Fire in Borovo Selo

LD1607032191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 16 Jun 91

[Text] At 0335 hours a strong explosive device destroyed the house of Nikola Vasic, 312 Casinska Street in the western part of Osijek. Ministry of Internal Affairs officials are still investigating at the scene.

In addition, a little over half an hour ago heavy firing from all types of weapons started in Borovo Selo, directed against members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to information of the Vukovar territorial defense headquarters, policemen are still maintaining control. As yet we have no information on whether anyone has been injured.

Croatian National Guard Attacks Serbian Village

AU1607073491 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] As has been reported to us by the Radio of the Voice of Petrova Gora, forces of the National Guard set off from Topusko last night toward the Serbian village of Poljana. In fighting with the village's self-defense units, two transporters were destroyed and the infantry withdrew. Seven members of the National Guard of Croatia were wounded in the skirmish.

The Radio of the Voice of Petrova Gora denies the news that a police station was attacked in Topusko. Such a station does not exist in Topusko, but this is a question of forces of the National Guard which headed unprovoked for the Serbian villages [words indistinct] of Petrova Gora.

Vojvodina Refugee Population Nears 13,000

LD1607093291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0804 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 16 July (TANJUG)—In the last 24 hours, 720 more refugees have arrived in Vojvodina from Croatia. The total registered number of temporarily evacuated persons from the endangered areas of Slavonija, western Srem and Baranja is now 12,990. [passage omitted]

Policeman Killed, 2 Injured by Gunfire in Lipik

LD1607085291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 16 Jul 91

[Text] Lipik, 16 Jul (TANJUG)—According to the Pakrac police administration, one policeman died and two were injured in Lipik at about 2300 last night, when shots were fired at a police car. An investigation is under way.

Serbia

Milosevic, Deputies Consider New Government

LD1507175391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The proposal to form a new government of Serbia and a state council and to reconstruct the ministries was the subject of today's talks between Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic and Deputies Drajoljub Micunovic and Slobodan Rakitic. According to Jovo Vukelic, spokesman of the Democratic Party, this, in practical terms, means that, despite the fact that an agreement on the details has not yet been reached, the results of today's three and one-half hour talks in the Serbian Presidency is, in fact, "the acceptance of the opposition proposal on reconstructuring the government."

Aside from this, according to today's statement by the group of deputies of the Democratic Party and the Serbian Renaissance Movement in the Serbian Assembly, who initiated the talks with the president of the republic, it is not only a question of changes in personnel. The aim is to reconstruct a government that "must be composed of specialists capable of functioning as a team to the benefit of Serbia." The exceptionally difficult political situation, it was said, also requires the need to form a state council comprised of the most distinguished personalities in the republic.

In this phase of the talks, it is still not known whether the opposition proposal to call the new government a government of national salvation will be accepted. According to the statement by the representative of the Democratic Party, the talks will resume on 18 July.

We have learned unofficially from opposition deputies that there will also be a request to change Serbia's representative in the SFRY Presidency. Further participation of opposition deputies in the work of the republican parliament will depend on the results of an agreement with the president of the republic.

Serbian Socialist Party Issues Crisis Platform

LD1507170191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The unilateral and unscrupulous way in which Slovenia and Croatia have been passing and implementing their secession decisions contravenes all legal and ethhical principles of present-day civilization. From the UN view, the limit of freedom is the freedom of others. Civil and national rights one invokes must apply to others, as well.

This is being stressed in a platform by the Socialist Party of Serbia [Socijalisticka Partija Srbije [SPS]), issued in response to the current situation in Yugoslavia created by "the unilateral and unlawful decisions and principled documents of Croatia and Slovenia." As a result, the country has been brought to the verge of an interethnic way of enormous proportion. The platform was adopted on 2 July at a session of the SPS main committee and was published today.

In Slovenia's case, the platform continues, this republic decided not just to secede but embarked on implementing this decision, while at the same time ignoring Federal laws, disregarding its obligations vis-a-vis the Federal state, and taking by force the border crossings of the state of Yugoslavia. In this way, the Republic of Slovenia has flagrantly violated the country's legal system, replacing the law with force.

The SPS and the state leadership of Serbia have always recognized nations' rights to self-determination and secession. However, the execution of this right must be legally regulated to safeguard the interests and rights of other nations. In addition, the platform stresses, the same right to self-determination invoked by the Slovenian and Croatian nation is due to the Serbian nation, which has firmly opted to remain in Yugoslavia.

Leaving Yugoslavia, the Croatian leaders are trying to appropriate those territories that have been populated by the Serbian people for centuries and on which the Serbian people has never been subordinated to the Croatian authorities.

The platform says that borders of certain republics were drawn in 1943 temporarily and arbitrarily, and in that

time they were said to "link, not to separate, the Yugoslav peoples." Hence, there is no legal basis for turning these internal borders into external state borders or for interpreting the self-determination of the Croatian people as secession of the Republic of Croatia within existing borders.

In line with the right, according to which the Croatian people decided to secede and to create an independent state, the Serbian people living on the territories of Krajina, Slavonija, West Srem, and Baranja also decided in a referendum to stay in Yugoslavia together with parts of remaining nations. This decision is not accepted by the Croatian leadership.

The platform stresses that Croatia's secession decision inevitably leads to the decision to proclaim Karjina, Slovanija, West Srem, and Baranja autonomous regions of Yugoslavia. We will regard any attack on these parts of the Serbian people as an attack on the entire Serbian nation.

All other opportunities for resolving the Yugoslav crisis in a peaceful, democratic, and just manner should be seized, the platform underlines. The SPS is not forgetting that we are facing opponents who are constantly breaching agreements and breaking promises, who are constantly using the policy of the fait accompli, and who are currently plotting with forces which took 3 million human lives only in the last two wars.

The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] has a significant role in the denouement of the Yugoslav crisis, the platform stresses. The Army is presently undergoing cadre changes, in line with the reality of the transformation of Yugoslavia.

The YPA is, however, very strong, equipped with modern weapons, and is superior over all existing military formations in the country. The YPA could prevent the policy of fait accompli; secure equality of nations in decision-making on the future; and prevent intranational conflicts, bloodsheds, and, above all, the heralded brutal agression over parts of the Serbian nation in Croatia, the SPS platform stresses.

The SPS platform cites, inter alia, that for the republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina the only way to retain its integrity is to remain within Yugoslavia, and for Macedonia this is also the best way to preserve its integrity. The SPS urges full equality of Macedonians and Muslims in a common state, the SPS platform states, among other things.

Air Force Denies Kosovo 'Repression' Allegations

LD1507182791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The information service of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] air force this evening most energetically denied "allegations of the presidia of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo and the Peasants' Party of Kosovo that YPA aircraft are involved in the policy of repression in Kosovo."

The air force statement stresses that it is "the well-known kitchen of blatant lies and pamphlets against the YPA which is at work again." [passage omitted]

Kosovo Parties Want Observers on Territory

LD1507182191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The presidia of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo [Demokratski Savez Kosova] and the Kosovo Peasants' Party [Seljacka Stranka Kosova] today sent a telegram to the SFRY Presidency claiming that "Yugoslav People's Army air force units are getting involved in the policy of repression and state terror in Kosovo."

This, as cited by the telegram given to the public information media, "is confirmed by numerous low-level flights carried out by military airplanes over towns and populated places in Kosovo." The telegram undelines, in particular, that yesterday, as stated, "a grave terrorist provocation occured in Zegovac village, near the town of Gnjilane, when, as claimed, a military airplane dropped two bombs near that village." Hence, the two leading parties rallying Albanians in Kosovo "ask that international observers consider this case and expand their activity to Kosovo," which, according to them, "continues to be one of the main sources of dangerous conflicts in the country."

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Papers Criticize Tudjman's 'Division' Plan

LD1507135491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1149 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—Division of Bosnia-Hercegovina (BIH) into Moslem, Serbian and Croatian parts, would mean civil war, as the dailies OSLOBODJENJE of Sarajevo (BIH), BORBA of Belgrade (Serbia) and VECER of Maribor (Slovenia) agreed on Monday

OSLOBODJENJE recalled the recent statement of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman to the London TIMES that 'division of Bosnia-Hercegovina would be the best solution to the Yugoslav crisis' and the demand of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic for 'all Serbs to live in one state.' The paper called on the citizens to 'refuse to heed the calls to divisions, to dismembering the republic and joining its parts to the neighboring large and small, existing and self-styled states.'

BORBA assessed that the 'statement of Tudjman to the London TIMES was the finishing blow to the tri-partite national authority which has from the very beginning worked on demolishing the BIH'

In the BIH, power is shared by three parties - the Moslem Party of Democratic Action (SDA), the Serbian Democratic Party for BIH (SDS) and the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ).

The paper stressed that the 'newly-elected authority has brought this Yugoslav republic to breakdown, effecting territorial and national divisions,' and that 'there could be no peace when the national parties have for months only moved away from a joint solution - the fate of the BIH.'

VECER wrote that Tudjman's statement to the London TIMES indicated that the hotbed of the crisis of the disintegrating Yugoslav state was being carried from the republics of Slovenia and Croatia to the BIH.

The paper noted that 'fearing the explosion of the Balkan powder keg Europe and the world acceded to re-tailoring of internal borders of Yugoslavia,' and that the 'territorial claims of Serbia's and Croatia's leaderships have clearly been articulated', at which 'Milosevic and Tudjman have found a common solution - division of the BIH.'

Bosnia-Hercegovina is a multi-ethnic republic. Moslems accounted for 42 percent of its population, Serbs - 31 percent and Croats - 17 percent.

Parties Comment on Tudjman Statement

AU1507210191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Text] There is fierce reaction in Bosnia-Hercegovina to [Croatian President] Franjo Tudjman's statement to London's THE TIMES that a division of Bosnia-Hercegovina would be the best solution for the Yugoslav crisis. In addition to the political parties in the republic and the media, protests have been made by associations and individuals.

The Democratic Party of Socialists points out that the forces advocating national states cannot destroy Yugoslavia and attain their great-state aims without broaching the question of a division of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The Muslim Bosnian Organization [Muslimanska Bosnjacka Organizacija] points out: There is a great problem in the behavior of the government and especially of [Bosnia-Hercegovina President] Alija Izetbegovic, who is constantly surprised by what is presented to him by partners in the negotiations, but he himself did not comprehend and see the meaning and their intentions.

The SDP [Socialist Democratic Party] of Zvornik demands of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Government, the Presidency, and the president of the Presidency, that they should break off any personal contacts with the leadership of Croatia and Tudjman until he personally apologizes to the citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina for the insult inflicted. We also demand that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic dissociate himself from Tudjman's statement, the Socialist Democratic Party of Zvornik points out.

Bosnia-Hercegovina must precisely determine its position, and it must choose one that will be tested in a referendum, Bosnia-Hercegovina Liberals believe.

Government Questions Tudjman-Milosevic Agreement

AU1607134491 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Milica Bosnic-Filipovic report]

[Text] With the definite stand that Bosnia-Hercegovina cannot be divided, the Bosnia-Hercegovina Government will seek information from the Croatian Government concerning the statement by Franjo Tudjman that he and Slobodan Milosevic have agreed to divide Bosnia-Hercegovina. This was concluded at today's government session, which ended half an hour ago. We have a report from Milica Bosnic-Filipovic:

[Bosnic-Filipovic] At the very end of this afternoon's session of the republic's government, the decision was made to ask the Croatian government for detailed information regarding the [word indistinct] of Franjo Tudjman's statement that he and Slobodan Milosevic had agreed to divide Bosnia. It was restated that the division of Bosnia either from within or from the outside is out of the question.

Regarding the increasing frequency of roadblocks in the republic, an objection was sent to the Ministry of Internal Affairs urging it to be more effective in meeting its responsibilities than it has been so far. It was even stated that, if it is not capable of doing this job, it should notify the government, so the order and security in the republic could be provided for. The Ministry of Internal Affairs is required to verify the information that the members of this service are taking part in the paramilitary movements.

Otherwise, the current daily events also marked the beginning of today's session. Regarding various statements by the republic's officials about the government's failure to take care of the refugees from Croatia, Velibor Ostojic proposed that the government compile an objective report about the refugees and propose steps to resolve this problem.

(?Rukmer Mahmut Sehajic) supported this proposal, but he insisted that the same treatment be extended to the refugees from Bileca and Trebinje.

The awareness that 28 people have escaped from Nevesinje to Sarajevo, compelled Muhamed Cengic to demand a detailed investigation of the reasons for having refugees on the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina. It was decided that as early as tomorrow a group should go to Banja Luka, Bosanski Novi, and Eastern Hercegovina.

Upon their return, the government of Bosnia-Hercegovina will propose the steps to take care of the refugees.

Jure Pelivan, president of the government of Bosnia-Hercegovina, informed the members that there are certain admissions about the blockade and even about destruction of the property of Bosnia-Hercegovina enterprises in Slovenia during the recent confrontations. The proposed measures to protect citizens and enterprises will be produced after the Economic Chamber collects all the necessary information.

And finally, today's session of the government began with the (?planned) adoption of a series of bills to be considered by the Assembly at the end of this month. One of these is the law on the judiciary and [word indistinct] that will be adopted as a temporary solution for protection [words indistinct] different bases and the adoption of the law on reprivatization. Another law relates to the social-sanitation protection, according to which all 16 of these organizations are transferred from communal hands to the republican hands. These changes should, among other things, provide equal standards of treatment for the needy, which previously depended on the material position of the communes.

We only have to say that the bill on a council for the equality of the peoples and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina was also adopted. The government's session will continue tomorrow at 1200 [1000 GMT].

Further Criticism Reported

LD1507031191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1927 GMT 14 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Jul (TANJUG)—Finally the hegemonistic policy of [Franjo] Tudjman and [Slobodan] Milosevic has been completely uncovered, and also their chameleonic behavior regarding Bosnia-Hercegovina. "Franjo Tudjman's London statement" revealed only what had been feared for months. He speaks of "the peaceful settlement" between Serbia and Croatia, at the price of dividing Bosnia-Hercegovina and a possible creation of some quasi-Muslim little state.

This is stressed in a statement issued this evening by the Presidium of the Socialist Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina, which most energetically calls on all citizens of Bosnia-Hercegovina to condemn that—as they put it—nationalistic, aggressive, and hypocritical cartography.

Presidency Discusses Republic's Future

AU1507165691 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Jul 91

[Text] As we have already announced, an unscheduled session of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina took place today. Presiding was Alija Izetbegovic; Minister of National Defense, with representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the commander of the Territorial Defense of the republic were also present. The session discussed the most pressing issues relating to the (?political)-security situation in Bosnia-Hercegovina and Yugoslavia, and concluded the following:

One, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina supports the resolutions of the SFRY Presidency of 12 July this year and points out the necessity of observing all the items of the mentioned resolution.

Two, in connection with (?normalizing) in Gacko and Nevesinje, the Presidency asks the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] to engage its units in securing the integrity of the republic and the peaceful living of the citizens. If the YPA should fail to do this, the republic will be forced to undertake self-defense measures to protect the republic's integrity, and in connection with this it will consider the possibility of an urgent increase of militia actions. The Presidency believes that the YPA should do the same also in the border areas of the northwestern Bosnia [words indistinct] (?to protect the people) from the (?new) occurrences of interethnic clashes. The Presidency still gives priority to eliminating the interethnic tensions thorugh political means.

Three, in connection with the recent events in Bosanska Krajina, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina asked the designated ministries to determine whether there were violations of the law or the regulations in the behavior of some of their employees; it asked that they prepare a report on this subject for the next Presidency session.

Four, in connection with the statement by Croatian President Franjo Tudjman pointing out that the division of Bosnia-Hercegovina would be the best approach in resolving the Yugoslav crisis and that in this respect he agrees with Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Republic of Serbia, the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina states that the division of Bosnia-Hercegovina would in fact be the worst solution, because it would lead directly to a civil war. In addition, that statement is improper, because the destiny of Bosnia-Hercegovina will not be determined by Franjo Tudjman or Slobodan Milosevic, but by the citizens and peoples of Bosnia-Hercegovina. This is pointed out in the statement from the unscheduled session of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Situation in Northwest Bosnia Termed 'Critical'

AU1507164991 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 91

[Ljubomir Nikolic report]

[Text] The situation in the northwestern part of Bosnia on the border to Croatia continues to be serious. Radomir (Pasic), president of the Bosanski Novi commune, informed us that last night there was (?some) shooting from the direction of Kozibrod and that about 2,000 Serbian refugees still lack sufficient food and medicines, and their accommodation still presents a problem.

In Bosanski Novi, units of the Yugoslav People's Army are being awaited impatiently. Their involvement was requested yesterday by the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

In Kozibrod in Croatia, Croat people are asking the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs to replace the local police with other forces. The units of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs in Kozibrod contain primarily Albanians and other mercenaries, who with their impudent behavior disturb even the Croats and harass their families and homes.

After an inspection of the endangered territory in this part of Bosnia, and the statement by (Aza Ebib), assistant republican secretary for internal affairs, in which he described the situation as critical, it is up to the official organs of Bosnia-Hercegovina to make the move. There have been demands for the republican government to send a protest to the government of Croatia (?because of) the refugees.

Nikola Koljevic, member of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, considers Stipe Mesic's request for the Army to return to barracks to be nonsense. Our Presidency requested the involvement of the Army yesterday so as to prevent clashes and destruction in the region of northwestern Bosnia and eastern Hercegovina, which is further proof that the Army alone can bring peace, Koljevic stresses.

He also informed us that the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina will present its platform for the solution of the Yugoslav crisis at the International Press Center in Belgrade on Thursday. This document, entitled "What the Serbs Propose," which will be sent to all international institutions and organizations, envisages a regionalization of Yugoslavia, especially in its crisis regions.

According to this document, Kosovo-Metohija, Sandzak, Serbian Autonomous Region Krajina, Bosnian Krajina, eastern and western Hercegovina, and parts of Slavonia and West Srem would be given greater cultural and political rights within the republics. Powers would be divided democratically among the federal bodies, republics, and these regions.

It is believed in the Serbian Democratic Party of Bosnia-Hercegovina that this is in line with current developments in Europe and the world and that it constitutes an optimum solution to the present Yugoslav troubles.